Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,519. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

AN APOLOGY FOR TRINITY

Col. Cruger Accepts Responsibility for Its Rickety Tenements.

WATER SUPPLY SHOULD BE LIMITED

The Charges as to the Unsanitary and Unsafe Condition of the Houses Not Met.

TENEMENT HOUSE COMMISSION'S RECORD

Trinity's Control Absolute Over Many Houses—Over Nearly All Sufficient to Make Them Decent and Habitable.

An important statement—an apology, in point of fact—was made to the public yesterday in behalf of the Trinity Church Corporation through the columns of an afternoon newspaper.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, the controller of the corporation, was not directly quoted, but it was unequivocally said for him that he vouched for the accuracy of the statement and approved it as representing the attitude of Trinity in its controversy with the Tenement-House Commission and the Board of Health over the deplorable state of many of its houses and tenements.

Col. Cruger's statement could have been put forth more appropriately as an explanation than a defense.

"The worst that can be alleged against the tenement houses belonging to the Trinity Corporation," it was said for Col. Cruger, "is that they are for the most part extremely old dwellings which were years ago converted into tenements without inside plumbing, and are now in a transition state, and are being condemned, removed, and rebuilt for business purposes generally as fast as the corporation can get control of them and is able to do the work."

The other part of the statement was a general denial of charges which have been made against the Trinity Corporation by papers not as careful in their statements and investigations as The New-York Times. Summing it up in this latter respect, it was a complaint that most of the houses and tenements written about did not belong to Trinity, but merely stood on ground leased from Trinity.

Very little of Col. Cruger's statement is directed at The New-York Times. He has avoided all the main charges of this paper.

The New-York Times has charged:

1. Many of Trinity's houses and tenements are unhealthful, dilapidated, and unsafe.

2. The death rate in them is high.

3. Col. Cruger and the Trinity Corporation are opposed to improving their tenements by putting in cold water and other necessities of tenement-house life.

The records of the Board of Health have been published to show that the death rate is high in Trinity's tenements, and that one-third of them have been reported as unsanitary once at least to the Board of Health in the past three years.

Col. Cruger declares the newspapers have misrepresented completely his testimony before the Tenement-House Commission. It is for this reason, he says, he has been unwilling to answer newspaper criticisms, preferring to wait for the official report of the commission to the Legislature. He accepts full responsibility for the condition of the Trinity tenements.

In order that the public may know fully the nature of Col. Cruger's testimony before the Tenement-House Commission. The New-York Times has procured the stenographer's report of his evidence.

From these notes it appears not only that Trinity stands in the way of improving the condition of its tenements, but also now has practical control over many houses standing on leased ground, and can therefore, if so disposed, regulate the condition of this class of its property and keep out liquor saloons, opium "joints," and any other objectionable business or vice that may have obtained a foothold therein.

The tenants of several houses on the Trinity tract preceded Col. Cruger on the stand. One of them was S. J. Hull, who was questioned, and answered as follows:

Q.—Are you the owner of the house 391 Hudson Street? A.—Yes, Sir, I own the building; the ground belongs to Trinity Church.

Q.—How long does your lease of the ground run? A.—I think it runs to the 1st of May.

Q.—How many families occupy this house? A.—Four, now.

Q.—And how many above the first story? A.—Three.

Q.—Is the house provided with fire escapes? A.—Yes, Sir; there is an indicator inside of the house.

Q.—But no fire escapes? A.—No, Sir.

The next witness was Mary O'Neill. The report of her testimony is as follows:

Q.—Are you the owner of the house 108 Leroy Street? A.—My mother is.

Q.—Does she own the land also? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who owns the land? A.—Trinity.

Q.—How long does this lease of the land run? A.—It runs until next May.

Q.—When did it begin? A.—Last April it was bought.

Q.—That makes the lease run for one year?

To this question her counsel answered for her.

Her Counsel—The lease begins May 1, 1893, and is for three years from that date, so it will expire on May 1, 1896. Mrs. O'Neill purchased it last April.

Miss O'Neill's examination was resumed:

Q.—There are no fire escapes on the front or rear? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many families occupy the house? A.—Five.

Julius Cohen, an Inspector in the employ of the Tenement-House Commission, said he had examined the house at 108 Leroy Street.

Q.—Is this the report you made of it? (handing paper to witness.) A.—Yes, Sir.

Secretary Marshall—Mr. Cohen reports that there are accommodations in the house for fourteen families; that the construction is very bad; that the mortar is out of the bricks in the upper part of the back hall; that the halls are unlit at night, the walls and ceilings dirty and cracked, and plaster falling off on the third floor and in the basement; the railings of the stairs on the third floor are shaky and tied up with string; and further than that, the Sanitary Inspector says that the sink on the second floor is unprovided with vent pipe, as called for by the Sanitary Code, and the trap and faucet are leaking.

Henry M. Leverich, another Inspector employed by the commission, was put on the stand.

Q.—Did you inspect the house 108 Leroy Street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state what was told you concerning the character of the inmates of the house? A.—The afternoon I was there there was a terrible row in the basement, a drunken man and woman, and I couldn't get much information from the lessee, so I inquired from the neighbors next door to the west, and they said the house had been very noisy, and they had complained several times to the Charles Street Police Station,

Continued on Page 3.

SENATOR BUTLER ON TILLMAN

He Says the Election Laws of South Carolina Are Framed in the Interests of a Corrupt Machine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Speaking of the South Carolina election laws and of his course in appealing to the courts to test their validity, Senator Butler of South Carolina said this morning:

"The story, for a beginning, goes back to a period twelve years ago, when a shrewd lawyer constructed and caused to be enacted a system of registration and election laws calculated solely for the purpose of preventing even the remotest possibility of negro domination, of which at that time the people of the South were very much afraid, under existing Federal election laws. It put all elections in the State practically under the control of a State machine, and things went just the way the machine said.

"Of course we all acquiesced in those laws for a great many years, for no one seemed to think there was any harm in them. To tell you the truth, I never read them or knew what was in them until very recently. The white people, generally, were very well satisfied with this arrangement of affairs, and for years things ran along very smoothly, until the Tillmanites, so called, got hold of the machine. Now it is charged that, although acting strictly under the law, they have disfranchised 40,000 white voters and elected Tillman to the Senate.

"My term expires March 4 next, and I shall never be a candidate again for any political office. But I am interested in peace and good order in the State, and I say to you, just as sure as these laws remain unchanged, shotguns will play a prominent part in future political campaigns, and voters will walk through blood to the ballot boxes. That is why I am interested in this matter at the present time. Nobody knew how bad these laws were until the workings of the last campaign caused people to study them. They are so clearly unconstitutional that there can be no doubt whatever as to the result. I believe the Supreme Court of the State will so decide.

"I presume Tillman will come here to take his seat on Dec. 1, and the question of unconstitutionality may then not have been decided by the highest tribunal of the land. In that case it is my belief that the Senate itself would have the right to decide as to whether the Legislature that had chosen a Senator was a constitutional body or not."

THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH

FINE SPORT YESTERDAY IN SHOOTING ENGLISH DUCKS.

Mr. Cleveland To-day Will Have a Chance to Shoot Deer—The Reception Offered Him in Charleston.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 19.—This has been an ideal day for duck shooting. The morning dawned with a brisk wind from the north and the sky was overcast with leaden clouds, while the temperature was not very far above the freezing point. The President, Capt. Evans, and Mr. Jefferson were up betimes, and were away for the stands in the marsh before the eastern skies were turning gray. They had a fine day's sport, as the result of the shooting showed on their return to the Wistaria at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They bagged in all sixty large English ducks, more than half of which were brought down by the President's gun.

Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie and Dr. O'Reilly did not attend the hunt to-day, but came up to the city in the Government launch Waccamaw. They paid a short visit to W. D. Morgan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Palmetto Club, and, among other things, said that the President was really enjoying himself hugely, was in excellent spirits, and was beginning to feel the beneficial results from his rest and sporting.

When reference was made to the programme arranged by the Reception Committee, Commander Mackenzie said that he thought the President did not wish to have more than a public reception lasting about an hour. The Chairman, however, submitted for the President's approval the full programme as arranged by the committee, and received a letter from the President expressing his cordial approval of the entire programme, which will be carried out as follows:

The lighthouse tender Wistaria, with the Presidential party on board, will arrive in the city at 2 P. M. on Saturday. The committee will be in waiting with carriages, and the party will be taken at once to the old historic Winyah Indigo Society Hall, when the public reception will be extended by the President. The reception will last until about 3 o'clock. Immediately thereafter the President and party will be served with a light luncheon, tendered by the Palmetto Club. At 3:45 the party will be escorted to the Georgetown and Western station, from which place the special train, to which the private car Wildwood will be attached, will leave promptly at 4 o'clock. The ladies of the city and especially the friends of the committee are already actively engaged in the preparation of the decorations, and, as the little city never does things by halves, she will on this day present a typical holiday appearance.

The Presidential party will be taken on a deer drive by the members of the Annandale Club to-morrow in the Friedfield Woods, and the President will be given a chance to bag a fine buck.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 19.—The following dispatch was sent to President Cleveland at Georgetown to-night:

To His Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:

In behalf of the people of Charleston I welcome you to our State and extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our city. A hearty and hospitable welcome awaits our President. JOHN F. FICKEN, Mayor of Charleston.

To Settle a Historical Point.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Secretary of the Navy has been requested to permit one of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, while cruising in the West Indies this Winter, to make surveys and soundings about Watling's Island, in the Bahama group, which modern authorities agree was the first land seen by Columbus. The object is to reconcile the differences between Lieut. Murdock of the United States Navy and Capt. Beecher of the British Navy, who, while confirming Watling's Island as the point of discovery, differ as to the spot where Columbus landed on the island. It is proposed by taking soundings to verify the spot from the details given in Columbus's journals.

Portrait of Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—A full-length oil portrait of Gov. Flower, by Artist Taggert of Watertown, reached the Executive Chamber to-day. It will be added to the gallery of Governors, which Gov. Flower wishes to see adorn the Executive Chamber. Many of the paintings now hung in the Executive Chamber were formerly in the Executive Mansion, and a few months ago were removed to the Capitol at Gov. Flower's request.

UNDER THE CHURCH'S BAN

Odd Fellows, Pythians, and Sons of Temperance Condemned.

SATOLLI ISSUES THE POPE'S ORDER

Recommendation of American Archbishops Approved by the Pope and Made a Law of the Church.

The Roman Catholic Church has placed under its ban the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Sons of Temperance.

Mgr. Satolli, Papal Delegate to the United States, received from Rome orders to announce the interdiction in this country and the first formal declaration was made Tuesday by Archbishop McDonnell of Brooklyn at the quarterly convention of the priests of his diocese.

The order has also been sent to commanding prelates in all parts of the world.

The question of the relations between secret societies and the Church was discussed by the Archbishops of the United States at the house of Archbishop Feehan, in Chicago, Sept. 12, 1893.

No information was given then as to the conclusions reached, and the letter read by Bishop McDonnell is the first intimation of what was done, besides being an explanation of the cause of delay.

The Archbishops decided to recommend that the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Sons of Temperance be interdicted in this country. Their recommendation was forwarded to the Pope.

To a conference of Cardinals the Pope submitted the documents received from the Archbishops, and their discussion was a long one. It resulted in an indorsement of the American prelates' action, and then the Pope affixed his seal to the decree of condemnation.

He sent his order to Mgr. Satolli, and it was then put in the form of a letter, written in Latin, by Satolli, to the Bishops and Archbishops of the United States, with orders to communicate it to the priests, who, in turn, were bidden to notify their parishioners.

The decision of the Archbishops was not reached without some debate. There was a consensus of opinion against the Freemasons, to which order the Catholic Church has long been inimical, and whose members she has refused to receive or retain in her communion.

On the question of the Odd Fellows there was a considerable difference of opinion and a great deal of argument. The fact that membership in the Freemasons is practical excommunication for Catholics has kept the members of that Church from the order. With the Odd Fellows it was different. There was no ban, and very many Catholics will be affected by the new decision.

No Catholic can join the interdicted orders now under pain of excommunication, and priests are exhorted to do all in their power to induce those already affiliated to resign.

As in the case of the Freemasons, disobedience will of itself be excommunication.

RUNAWAYS IN PARK AND AVENUE

James Ferrier's Wagon Struck a Coach—John Stetson's Was Struck.

A horse attached to a light wagon, and hitched in front of 10 East Forty-second Street broke loose about 5 P. M. yesterday and ran along the street to Fifth Avenue, where it dashed among the carriages passing up and down that thoroughfare and continued its way up town.

At Forty-fifth Street the runaway collided with a coach owned by Edmund Hendricks of 10 East Forty-fourth Street. The collision took a few spokes out of one of the wheels of the coach, but the light wagon suffered most. It lost a wheel and was otherwise damaged. When the animal became tired of running it allowed itself to be caught by a policeman. The horse was unhitched and taken to a stable, while the wagon was left upon the street.

James Ferrier of 107 West Forty-ninth Street called at the police station later and claimed the property as his. No one was injured.

A team of horses that Leopold Sprenger of 150 West Fifty-fourth Street was driving in Central Park yesterday afternoon ran away on the East Drive, near the Museum of Art, and as it was passing the Obelisk dashed into another wagon, occupied by John Stetson of the Hotel Metropole. Mr. Stetson's wagon was broken and had to be removed to the Park stables.

MANY SHIPS OVERDUE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Two Believed to Have Been Lost with Crews Numbering Fifty Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The coal-laden steamers Montserrat and Keweenaw have about been given up for lost, and the combined crews of fifty may be numbered among the drowned.

General anxiety is now being felt for the bark Columbia, fourteen days from Port Blakeley for this port; the bark Germania, sixteen days out from Seattle for this port; the ship B. J. Brown, fifteen days out from Nanaimo, and the bark Sea King to and from the same port a day later.

A Railroad Official Murdered.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 19.—Richard R. Newell, Chief Engineer of the Midland Terminal Railroad, was shot and instantly killed to-day by a man named Van Houghton. Van Houghton had a cabin located upon the line of survey where the railroad is being extended. To prevent lynching, Van Houghton was taken to Colorado Springs.

A Brewer Commits Suicide.

NEW-CASTLE, Penn., Dec. 19.-Carl Kierst, owner of the West New-Castle Brewery, was found in a ravine to-night with a bullet through his head and a revolver by his side. He had been missing since Monday. He had been brooding over financial trouble and the conviction of his driver, George Winters, for illegal liquor selling. He leaves two children.

Robbed by Masked Men.

SLOAN, Iowa, Dec. 19.—John Collins of this place was robbed of $1,400 in gold last night by two masked men. His wife, who had brought suit for divorce, had attached all the property of Collins which she knew of, and he had kept the money in the house, so that she could not get it. The robbers took two horses and escaped.

A New Constitution Wanted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19.—At the State Convention of Arkansas Mayors, resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature to call a Constitutional Convention to frame a new organic law for the State.

APPOINTED ADJUTANT GENERAL

Inspector General Thomas McGrath of Brooklyn Named by Gov. Flower to Succeed Josiah Porter.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Gov. Flower has appointed Inspector General McGrath as Adjutant General, to succeed the late Gen. Josiah Porter.

Thomas McGrath of Brooklyn was one of Gen. Porter's closest friends and is about fifty-five years old. He first entered the military service of the State as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment, and has passed through every grade from a private to Adjutant General.

His record after entering was as follows: Corporal, May 28, 1862; Sergeant, June 20, 1863; First Sergeant, June 8, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1865; First Lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1868; Captain, Sept. 25, 1873; honorably discharged, Feb. 19, 1874; Major and Assistant Inspector General's Department, 1875; Lieutenant Colonel, June 9, 1879; resigned, March 1, 1880; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector General's Department, Jan. 1, 1883; Assistant Inspector General, Feb. 7, 1884; Brigadier General and Inspector General, Jan. 1, 1892.

He was with the Thirteenth Regiment in the United States service three months in 1862 and thirty days in 1863.

ENFORCE THE LAW OR GET OUT

MANDATE OF THE LAW ENFORCERS TO THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon Sounds the Keynote—Evidence of Sunday Law Breaking Shown by Stereopticon.

"If the Police Department cannot enforce the law regarding the excise question, then let them get out, and we'll enforce it," said the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, at the mass meeting of the Law-Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, last night.

The church was crowded and great interest was manifested in the new society, which Col. A. S. Bacon, who presided, said was to be conducted on the same basis as that of Dr. Parkhurst's society.

On the platform were Col. Bacon, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Col. William C. Beecher, George F. Elliott, and T. De Quincey Tully.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler spoke on the question, "Is There a Need of a Law-Enforcement Society?" He argued that there was a great need for one, and then referred to the flagrant manner in which the excise law is violated. He referred to Mayor Schieren as an honest, industrious, conscientious man, and said that he judged him by his early endeavors in the interest of the people. He said that there should be a thorough cleansing of the city, so that Brooklyn would shine like a blazing, distinct electric light.

There was one weak point in this city, he said, and that was a lack of obedience to the law. He then referred to the great work of Dr. Parkhurst in this city, and said that in Chicago the city organization was waging a war against the gamblers, and that a Presbyterian minister was at the head of the crusade, and that in Boston a Presbyterian minister was beginning the same kind of work to purify the city.

He called on the citizens of Brooklyn, irrespective of party, to band together in this fight against public evils. He said the society was not a law-making, but a law-enforcing, body.

Col. Bacon said the men who were interested in the new society were men who could not be bullied, could not be bossed or cheated. They meant business. They had the New-York society to look to for inspiration, and he said it was Dr. Parkhurst's society that had in reality been the cause of the miracles that had been brought about in the last two elections in New-York.

Col. William C. Beecher said that when Patrick Divver kept six saloons in New-York he openly violated the law by selling liquors that had been proved to be a compound of fusel oil, strychnine, and other poisons. It seemed to be a rule, he said, that the Board of Excise Commissioners should have one member who was in favor of the liquor interests, but why this was so he could not explain. He called attention to the fact that a wife or child could bring suit against the liquor dealer for selling liquor to a husband or parent and making him unfit for work, and that the society would prosecute such cases free of charge.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon said it was the duty of the society to let the people know that nothing justified criminality, and that a violation of the excise law through the side door was meaner than a violation through the front door.

"If the police can enforce the law, and don't," said Dr. Dixon, "then they should be prosecuted for malfeasance in office."

The patrolmen, he said, were in favor of obeying the law, and if Commissioner Welles or Mayor Schieren gave the order to close the saloons not a saloon would be open next Sunday.

Mr. Tully gave stereopticon views, showing some of the saloons that were found open last Sunday, and in some of the pictures policemen could be seen standing in front of the saloon door, while the patrons were entering the side door.

College President Hanged in Effigy.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—Students of Richmond College, who were dissatisfied at the election of Prof. Boatwright as President of the College, met early this morning and hung the young President-elect in effigy. Chairman Puryear of the Faculty has been directed to reprimand the students who made an unseemly demonstration last week over the Boatwright election. There is intense excitement at the college.

New Primaries to Settle Contests.

The Committee on Contests made its report to the Kings County Democratic General Committee, in the Brooklyn Athenaeum, Clinton and Atlantic Streets, last evening. James D. Bell presided, and there was a large attendance.

The committee decided that new primaries shall be held in the contested districts, so that all sides may have a fair chance, and the primaries were ordered to be held Dec. 27.

A New-York Man Shoots a Negress.

PHOENIX, Fla., Dec. 19.—George Atkinson of New-York City to-day shot and mortally wounded an old negress who lived near this place. Atkinson was intoxicated and rode up to the woman's gate and commanded her to open it. She refused and he shot her. Atkinson was in Florida looking after orange groves.

Hanged for Wife Murder.

FRIARS POINT, Miss., Dec. 19.—Judge Gilbert, who murdered his wife in Coahoma County last May by shooting, was hanged to-day, the Supreme Court having affirmed the sentence of the lower court. Alleged infidelity was the motive for the killing.

HEAVIER BAIL DEMANDED

Police Captain Schmittberger Rearrested and His Bond Doubled.

RUMORED HE WAS TO LEAVE TOWN

This the Captain Denies—New Bail Furnished in the Sum of $15,000—His Trial to Begin Jan. 7.

Capt. Max Schmittberger of the Nineteenth Police Precinct, who is awaiting trial for bribery, was rearrested yesterday afternoon at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on a bench warrant. Last evening he was released under $15,000 bonds by Judge Ingraham of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Schmittberger's second arrest was due to a report that he was about to leave the city. It was thought necessary, in order to prevent such a step on his part, to put him under increased bonds.

The former bond in his case was $7,500. This was furnished by Thomas Smith, a contractor, of 77 Seventh Street. His new bondsmen are James H. Breslin of the Gilsey House and John Koster of Koster & Bial.

The rumor that Schmittberger intended to leave the city was communicated yesterday morning to John W. Goff and Frank Moss. They called upon District Attorney Fellows, who placed the matter in the hands of Assistant District Attorneys Battle and Unger. They went before Judge Ingraham, who canceled Capt. Schmittberger's first bond and issued a warrant for his rearrest. This was taken to Police Headquarters, and Inspector McLaughlin sent Detective Sergeant Trainor to the Nineteenth Precinct for Capt. Schmittberger.

The Captain expressed surprise when informed of the new turn of affairs, and went with the detective to Police Headquarters, whence he was taken to the District Attorney's office. There he remained with Mr. Battle and his lawyer, a representative of Howe & Hummel, until 8 o'clock.

Judge Ingraham agreed to remain at the Metropolitan Hotel until midnight to accept bail, if satisfactory bonds were offered. Shortly before 8 o'clock a man and a woman called at the District Attorney's office and offered security, but their bond was not satisfactory, and it was refused by Mr. Battle. A telephone message was then received from Police Headquarters, and the party adjourned to the Metropolitan Hotel. There Superintendent Byrnes met the Captain.

About an hour later James H. Breslin and John Koster drove up in a cab and were ushered into the presence of Judge Ingraham, who accepted their bonds, and Capt. Schmittberger was allowed to go. He went with his bondsmen to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station.

Capt. Schmittberger denounced his rearrest as an outrage.

"I had no idea," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "of leaving the city. The rumor was false. I don't intend to go away, but to stand trial and prove my innocence. I am not going to confess anything, either. Thank God, I'm free to-night, but it isn't the fault of my enemies.

"I understand that John D. Townsend, the lawyer, is responsible for the statement that I was to leave the city. I don't know why he should say such a thing. They won't have an easy time to get rid of me."

Lawyer Townsend denied to a reporter for The New-York Times that he was in any way responsible for the rumor about Capt. Schmittberger.

"I called to see Mr. Goff during the session of the Lexow committee this morning," he said, "and very soon afterward I was told that my visit had created the greatest excitement and that a Captain was to be arrested I said then I knew nothing about it, nor do I."

Capt. Schmittberger is to be tried in January for taking a bribe of $500 from Augustin Forget, agent for the French Steamship Line, in December, 1891.

Mr. Forget testified before the Lexow committee that Capt. Schmittberger demanded the money for dock surveillance.

A number of policemen have also accused him before the Lexow committee of taking all or part of the money they received for extra services at steamship and railroad docks while he was in command of the steamboat squad.

Capt. Schmittberger has been twenty years on the force. He was first appointed as patrolman in the Nineteenth Precinct, and served in that precinct successively as Roundsman, detective, and Sergeant. He was made a Captain in 1890, and was assigned to the steamboat squad, which he commanded from December, 1890, to January, 1892. He was then transferred to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, and then to the Twenty-seventh Precinct. He was next put in command of the Fifth and afterward of the Ninth Precinct. Later he was transferred to the Twenty-second Precinct, and then back to the Nineteenth Precinct, which he still commands.

Although indicted and under bonds for trial, he has not been suspended from duty by the Police Commissioners.

SCHMITTBERGER'S TRIAL FIRST.

Sixteen Police Defendants Called—Ex-Ward Man Smith Missing.

Fifteen members and ex-members of the Police Department who are under indictment appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning to have time fixed for the trial of their cases.

Capt. Schmittberger, against whom witnesses before the Lexow committee are almost daily heaping up evidence, will be the first to go before a jury. His trial will begin Jan. 7. He wanted until Jan. 21, but Justice Ingraham would not have it so.

The other men called to the bar were ex-Capt. Doherty, ex-Sergts. Felix McKenna, Hugh Clark, George C. Liebers, James W. Jordan, William O'Toole, Charles A. Parkerson, Detective Sergeant William E. Frink, ex-Ward Men George Smith, James Burns, John Hock, Jeremiah S. Levy, Bernard Meehan, Samuel Campbell, and Bernard Glennon.

Col. Fellows asked that Levy's case go on as soon as Schmittberger's was completed. Samuel Wandell, the defendant's counsel, wanted more time. Levy, he said, needed a rest, as he had already been on trial one week. Justice Ingraham fixed the date desired by Col. Fellows.

Samuel Campbell's case was set to follow the Levy case. No objections were made by Messrs. Friend & House. Detective Sergeant Frink stepped to the bar, and Justice Ingraham announced that he would be placed on trial when the Campbell case was finished. O'Toole's case was fixed to follow this.

Ex-Capt. Doherty's counsel, Mr. Fromme, made no objection to having his client tried after O'Toole. The remaining cases were fixed to be tried one after the other, as Col. Fellows asked, in the following order: Clark, Liebers, Jordan, Parkerson, Hock, Meehan, Glennon, Burns, and McKenna.

Ex-Ward Man George Smith was not in court and was not represented by counsel. When there was no answer to his name Col. Fellows asked for a forfeiture of his bond for $5,000, furnished by Samuel Cohn of 77 Seventh Street. Justice Ingraham granted the forfeiture. It was said at the office of Smith's counsel that the reason why he was not in court was that they had received no notification to produce him.

Bribery is the charge in all the cases, and the testimony will be given by merchants and disorderly-house keepers, who appeared before the Lexow committee.

A RIOT IN A ST. LOUIS COURTROOM

Officers and Negroes Fight with Clubs and Revolvers, and Six Persons Are Seriously Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—A miniature riot broke out in the Court of Criminal Correction at noon to-day.

William Wright, a negro, had just been discharged on a charge of misdemeanor and was leaving the courtroom. Officers attempted to arrest him on another charge, when his friends, believing that he was a victim of police persecution, resisted and attempted to release the prisoner. A furious struggle ensued, during which clubs were freely used and revolvers drawn. The combatants surged backward and forward through the room, overturning desks and chairs, and it was necessary to bring reinforcements from Police Headquarters before the disturbance was quelled.

A prominent attorney narrowly escaped death from a pistol shot by Officer Dewar. As a result of the riot six persons were badly injured, and two detectives have been suspended from the force pending an investigation.

MAY FAVOR COMPLETE REVISION

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY HAS DISCUSSED THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

No Definite Plan as to What May Be Suggested—Collecting Material About the City Government.

The Legislative Committee of the Committee of Seventy will hold a meeting within two or three days to consider the measures drawn by the sub-committee.

After that meeting, it is said, the committee will make public the measures it proposes to send to Albany.

There has been considerable discussion among members of the Seventy and others interested in changes in the Municipal Government of the desirability of a complete revision of the Consolidation act.

It has been found that the fundamental law of the city is a patchwork, which it will be almost impossible to alter and amend into desirable shape by the ordinary process of legislation.

To remedy this some are in favor of a commission to codify and revise the Consolidation act.

When asked as to this matter yesterday, Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy said:

"There has been some discussion of the subject, but the committee has taken no formal action with reference to it."

The sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy which has been investigating various matters connected with the City Government, it is said, will make an effort to get together a mass of information which may be of value in the construction of a new charter for the Greater New-York. When the time comes, some of this matter will also be available, if the commission referred to should be appointed to consider the remodeling of the present Consolidation act.

BADLY BURNED BY EXPLODING BENZINE

Two Women Taken to a Hospital—Fortunate Escape of Others.

Louisa Schreiber, twenty-eight years old, of 100 West Sixty-third Street, and Mary Meyer, fifteen years old, of 583 West Fiftieth Street, had their hands severely burned yesterday by an explosion of benzine in the Schreiber woman's dyeing and cleaning establishment, at 26 Columbus Avenue. They were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Several other persons were in the place at the time, but escaped injury.

The explosion of the benzine created a fire, which the firemen had to be summoned to extinguish. The damage caused was about $50.

Sudden Death of E. Lee.

WASHINGTON Dec. 19.—E. Lee of Port of Spain, Trinidad, General Manager of the Orinoco River line of steamers, was stricken with paralysis in Lafayette Square this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and died at the Emergency Hospital at 6 o'clock. He came to Washington from New-York on Tuesday on business with the State Department. He was about fifty-two years of age, and was a native of Connecticut.

The Vice President Goes South.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Vice President Stevenson left Washington at 11 o'clock to-night, by the Southern Railway, for Asheville, N. C., to spend the holidays there with his family. The condition of his invalid daughter remains unchanged, but Mr. Stevenson hopes she will be strong enough to be taken to the milder climate of Florida.

Burglars Torture Two Hermits.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 19.—Information was received here to-day that masked burglars had secured several thousand dollars from Thomas and David Athold, hermits, residing in the backwoods near Bursonville, Bucks County. The burglars numbered six, and secured the plunder by torturing the men with hot pokers.

The Report on Fellows.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Commissioner John J. Linson of Kingston, who took the testimony in the charges against District Attorney Fellows of New-York County, has about completed his report and will come here to-morrow and file it with Gov. Flower. The Governor will, if possible, act in the matter by Saturday.

Naval Promotions Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of the naval officers promoted by the retirement of Rear Admirals Erben and Gherardi, also a number of promotions in the Engineer Corps of the navy.

Mr. Wilson's Condition Improved.

Word reached the Consolidated Exchange yesterday afternoon that President Charles G. Wilson's condition had so much improved that his physician no longer considered him dangerously ill.

For the Parkhurst Testimonial.

Over $1,900 was added to the Parkhurst testimonial fund yesterday. This brings the total up to $7,606.75.

DENIED BY CAPT. ALLAIRE

Got No Funds from Policemen for the Inspectors, He Declares.

SAYS HE NEVER EXACTED BLACKMAIL

Chairman Lexow Says the Committee May Sit Next Month—A Witness Tells of Losing $47,000 Playing Policy.

Police Captain Anthony J. Allaire, before the Lexow committee yesterday, positively contradicted the statements of Sergt. John J. Taylor alleging that he collected money from policemen of the steamboat squad for Inspectors Steers and McAvoy.

Capt. Allaire said he never had any knowledge of such a practice, that he never authorized it, and did not believe it was customary.

Capt. Allaire said further that he never collected a cent from the keeper of any disorderly house while in command of the Eleventh Precinct, and that no ward man ever did such a thing for him. Collections however, he said, could be made without his knowledge.

Capt. Allaire testified that he owned a house, for which he paid $27,000, and that he had about $5,000 in cash. This represented, he said, the savings of forty years in the Police Department.

A prominent attorney narrowly escaped death from a pistol shot by Officer Dewar. As a result of the riot six persons were badly injured, and two detectives have been suspended from the force pending an investigation.

Hattie Ross, a colored woman, made the astonishing statement that during eight years she lost $47,000 playing policy in "Al" Adams's policy shops. She also testified that she kept a disorderly house in the Fifteenth Precinct for three months when Superintendent Byrnes was Captain of that precinct, and that she paid $25 on two occasions to his ward man, Edward Slevin, now Captain of the Fourth Precinct. She also paid $50 a month to Capt. Brogan's ward man.

To Ward Man Powers of the Nineteenth Precinct she said she paid $25 for Capt. Reilly. She kept places in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Precincts also, but said she never paid a cent either to Capt. Killilea or Capt. McAvoy, the present Inspector. Capt. McAvoy, she said, told her he did not believe in protecting such places.

Committee May Sit in January.

Chairman Lexow made an unofficial statement in the afternoon, indicating that the sessions of the committee will be continued during the month of January next, despite the fact that the Senate will then be in session.

It was gathered from what Mr. Lexow said that the committee would present to the Senate during the first days of the session a preliminary report partially covering the ground that had been explored and showing the urgent necessity for a continuance of the investigation without any lengthy intermission during the coming year. It is not doubted that leave will be granted.

Mr. Lexow added that if Recorder-elect Goff was not assigned to court duty during the month of January, he saw no impropriety in his continuing to act as counsel for the committee.

When Mr. Goff was asked whether he would continue to act as counsel for the committee after Jan. 1, he declined to give a positive answer. He said, however, that the people might be sure that he would continue to act with propriety and the dignity due his office. This answer was taken to indicate that he will not act as counsel for the committee while holding the office of Recorder.

The courtroom was filled with policemen and ex-policemen during the sittings of the committee yesterday. Among those present were Inspector Williams, ex-Inspector Steers, ex-Capt. Cross, Captains Killilea, Westervelt, Allaire, Murphy, Washburn, O'Connor, Martens, and Creeden, and Detective Sergeants Adams and McCloskey.

Fathers Ducey and McDonald were present during the afternoon, as were also Charles Stewart Smith and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay.

Mr. Goff did not begin the day's session until he had asked Dr. Olin J. Ward, who had been detailed on Tuesday to examine the physical condition of John Martin, to take the stand.

Dr. Ward said he found Martin in bed, and that his entire left side was paralyzed. His mental condition was such that he could not think or speak connectedly. Dr. Ward thought there was a possibility that Martin's condition would improve.

Mr. Goff called Capt. Delaney's name, but Delaney was not present. Mr. Goff said he desired to make a short statement in reference to the Police Pension Fund. Thomas Bradley, an ex-Roundsman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Mr. Goff said, is now drawing a pension from the Police Department, another pension as a veteran of the war, and a salary as Chief of Police of Norwalk, Conn. There was no question, Mr. Goff said, that Bradley was entitled to these emoluments, but his case was a fair instance of the abuse of the police pension system.

Senator Lexow said the contention of policemen that they were entitled to retirement after twenty years' service, and that the law was mandatory, though disputed by the Police Commissioners, was likely to be sustained by the courts. Mr. Goff answered that it was a question for future legislation.

Says He Swore Falsely.

Herman Intemann, the policeman of the steamboat squad who swore on Tuesday that he never paid a cent of his perquisites to any superior officer, was called. All his bravado was gone, and he looked a picture of penitence as he seated himself.

"I have received a letter from the Superintendent of the American Line in reference to you," said Mr. Goff. "Have you thought over your testimony of yesterday?"

"Yes, Sir," answered Intemann meekly.

"Do you wish to affirm what you said yesterday, or do you wish to take it all back?"

"I wish to take it all back."

"When you swore yesterday that you were not asked to 'give up,' did you swear to a truth or an untruth?"

"I swore to an untruth."

"Why?"

"Because I thought I would save my friends Vail and Taylor."

"I have no further questions to ask you," said Mr. Goff. "You can go."

Intemann stepped down and accosted Agent Bennett, to whom he whispered something. Bennett whispered to Mr. Goff, who said:

"All right, Intemann. Go on the stand again if you wish to volunteer a statement."

Intemann returned to the witness chair.

"I want to say," he testified, "that I gave half what I received from the steamship company to all the Captains, except Schmittberger. I paid Schmittberger $25 a month."

"The stenographer," said Mr. Goff, "will note that this is a voluntary statement, and is not elicited by questions of counsel or the committee."

Intemann was plainly disappointed at

House-Furnishing Hardware.

Tool Chests, Skates,
Brass and Iron Umbrella Stands,
Kent's Knife-Cleaning Machines,
Shakers' Chairs, Refrigerators.

CHARLES JONES

920 Broadway, Cor. 21st St.
902 Sixth Ave., Cor. 51st St.

F. W. BROWER,
DIAMONDS.
PRECIOUS STONES. GEMS A SPECIALTY.
WATCHES, &c.
NO. 27 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS, CHRISTMAS Cards, Booklets, Calendars, Bibles, Prayer Books, Children's Books. PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

this statement, as it was a warning that his confession would not secure immunity for him in a possible subsequent prosecution.

"Do witnesses lie here by direction of their superior officers?" asked Senator O'Connor.

"That's about it," answered Intemann.

"Will they be persecuted if they tell the truth?" asked Senator Lexow.

"Yes."

"They are expected to stand by each other?" asked Senator O'Connor.

"Yes."

Handled Roughly by Byrnes, He Says.

John Marett, an agent for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was next asked by Mr. Moss to relate the circumstances of a visit to Superintendent Byrnes's house with a former agent of the society named Ryan. It took place just previous to the trial of Agent Charles Gardner.

"Ryan," said Marett, "went with me to Superintendent Byrnes's house and gave me a letter for Mrs. Byrnes. He remained outside. A young woman answered the ring, and I told her I had a letter for Mrs. Byrnes. She went up stairs, and in a few minutes Frank Mangen came down, and at the same time Superintendent Byrnes asked me what I wanted, and I handed him the letter for Mrs. Byrnes. He then caught me by the collar and threw me into the front parlor, and then threw me into the back parlor. I went where I was put. Byrnes said to me, 'You're Marett, and I know you.'

"Then he told Frank to telephone for two policemen to arrest me. He said I had committed a felonious act in coming there and he would lock me up for ten years. When Frank came in again Byrnes told him to look at me and be sure to know me if he ever saw me again. Then Byrnes told me to tell him all I knew about the Gardner case. I told him I didn't know much about it, except that Gardner lived in my house, and that on the day after Gardner's arrest the Clifton woman came there with Capt. Devery and Detective Sergeant Crowley. They wanted me to let them into Gardner's room, but I objected. Devery said he didn't want any 'chin music,' and if I didn't open the door he would throw me off the stoop.

"I opened the door, and then the Clifton woman walked into the house and said: 'There it is, in that basket.' Devery took me by the shoulder and ordered me to open the basket. I refused, and he opened it and asked me if I saw the money there. I said I did, and he took the bills and put them in an envelope, sealed it, and ordered me to write my name on it. Then Devery told me to look at the windows and see that they were not open. I told Byrnes that was all I knew of the case, and then he countermanded the order for the two policemen. I was really a prisoner in his house about twenty minutes. He tried to get from me all I knew about the Gardner case."

Byrnes and the Gardner Case.

"He didn't try to get more than the actual facts, did he?" asked Senator Lexow.

"No."

"But he did try to get the secret defense of the Gardner case," said Mr. Moss.

"But not under coercion or threat?" said Senator Pound.

"I thought I would be sent away by Brynes if I didn't tell," said Marett, "only we were both Masons."

"It is a matter of argument," said Senator O'Connor.

"It is a matter for very serious and patent argument," said Mr. Moss. "Marett had no right to tell Brynes what he knew about that case."

"Do you mean to say," asked Senator Lexow, "that the Superintendent did not have the right and that it was not his duty to find out all he could about the Gardner case?"

"Is there any warrant for the Superintendent of Police to use personal violence or to coerce an agent of a society to be false to his employers?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," said Senator Lexow, "but the executive officer of the Police Department must sometimes resort to things that others would not. It seems strange that your agent has not brought action against Byrnes. Your society is a prominent one."

"Those were the days," said Mr. Moss, "when the Superintendent of Police and policemen tried to strangle our society."

"Your society is vindicated now," said Senator Lexow, "and the courts are open."

Mr. Moss asked Marett if he ever inquired of Ryan why he became a traitor to the society. Marett said that Ryan told him he was coerced and threatened and compelled to yield.

Sergt. Patrick Burns of the steamboat squad was questioned about the practice of collecting money from policemen and placing it in an envelope in a desk drawer for the Captain. Burns declared that he had no personal knowledge of the practice, though he had heard rumors.

Sergt. Cornelius Reid declared that Sergt. Taylor's statement about "street-cleaning reports" was "perfectly absurd."

"I heard such rumors," he said, "but I didn't stop to listen to them."

Sergt. John J. Taylor, who accused ex-Inspector Steers of receiving the money collected from policemen connected with the steamboat squad, was recalled, and Mr. Goff read to him the interview with ex-Inspector Steers which was published yesterday in The New-York Times.

In that interview ex-Inspector Steers declared that Taylor's statements were false. He said Taylor called upon him on Saturday evening in an intoxicated condition and swore he would bring his name into the police scandals if he did not help him out of trouble by getting the Lexow committee to excuse him from testifying.

Taylor swore that ex-Inspector Steers's allegations were untrue.

"I did call on him Saturday evening," he said. "He met me at the door and shook hands. He said: 'Come in.' I said: 'No, Sir. I'm not going in. I am going before the Lexow committee and I am going to tell the truth. He said: 'You're not going to bring me into it?' and I said, 'I'm going to tell the truth.' He said: 'Come in and see Mrs. Steers.' I said: 'No; good night.' and went away."

"Why did you call on Inspector Steers?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Because I wanted him to know what I was going to testify to here. I did not want him to get his first information from the newspapers. He knew what I meant when I said I would tell the truth. I had not been drinking. I was perfectly sober."

"Two other Sergeants who were stationed with you with the steamboat squad say they know nothing of the 'Street-Cleaning Reports,'" said Mr. Goff.

"I don't think they did."

It Was a Bribe, Taylor Says.

"Tell the committee the intent and purpose of collecting money from the policemen."

"When I collected it myself I carried it to Inspector Steers. That was the custom."

"Was it your purpose that the money should go to higher authorities, so that the men might be allowed to remain at the docks?"

"Yes, I suppose so. I had no power to keep them there."

"And when you gave the money to Inspector Steers, it was with the intent that in consideration for it the men should be allowed to remain on their posts?"

"Yes, that is about it."

"It was a bribe to this official in consideration of his doing an official act?"

"Yes, you're about right."

"Did you ever converse with Steers about this money except as you testified yesterday?"

"No. About the time Capt. Allaire came, Steers and I talked over his transfer at Police Headquarters, and Steers told me to leave the money every month in the desk drawer."

"Did Steers ever say he had to divide with others?"

"No."

Capt. Allaire and His Posts.

Capt. Allaire was the first witness after a recess had been taken. He is a well-preserved man, over sixty years old, with a jolly-natured face and a pleasant manner. He made an excellent witness, and remained cool and composed during the two hours that he was on the stand.

The Captain said he was appointed a policeman Aug. 24, 1860, and resigned in 1862 to go to the war. He rejoined the force on July 10, 1865, on being mustered out of the military service.

Q.—You were made a Roundsman four days after your appointment, and four days after that you were made a Sergeant. Pretty rapid promotion that? A.—That was in pursuance of an agreement with the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, Acton and Bergen, that all members of the force who resigned and went to the war should on their return with an honorable discharge be reinstated in the positions they held when they resigned.

Q.—When were you made a Captain? A.—On May 23, 1867, by Commissioner Thomas C. Acton.

Q.—Where did you live when you rejoined the force? A.—In Division Street, near Clinton. I don't remember the number. It was a rented house. Then I moved to a house in Clinton Street. The rent was $500 a year. I lived there five or six years. Then I moved to a house in One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Avenue A. That was in 1874. I paid $600 a year for that house, but I only lived there three months. I moved down town again to a house in Attorney Street. In 1888 I bought the house 143 East Nineteenth Street, for $18,000. I paid $12,000, and the Bowery Savings Bank held a mortgage on the place of $6,000. I paid off the mortgage in two years. In October, 1892, I sold the Nineteenth Street house to Thomas D. Riley for $18,500, and bought the house in West Ninety-first Street which is now my home, for $27,000. There is no incumbrance on this house. This represents most of my savings during forty years' service in the Police Department. I own no other real estate except a burial plot in the old Huguenot Cemetery, at New-Rochelle, nor does my wife or any member of my family in trust for me, either implied or expressed.

Q.—Do you know the man Riley who bought your house in Nineteenth Street by any other name? A.—I do not. I had no acquaintance with him. I simply sold him the house and got his money for it. I don't think I would recognize him again if I saw him.

Q.—Do you know any other men of your name in this city? A.—There are two such men who have given me a good deal of trouble. One is always buying real estate, and the other is continually getting into debt. I have been credited with the real estate transactions of the one, and in danger of being held for the debts of the other.

Never Heard of the Thieves.

Q.—Besides the house you own, what other property have you? A.—About $5,000 or $6,000 in money, deposited in the Bowery Savings Bank, in the East River Savings Bank, and in the Union Trust Company.

Q.—What precinct were you assigned to when made a Captain? A.—To the Twenty-first Precinct in East Thirty-fifth Street. I remained there about two years, and was then transferred to the Fourth Precinct, where I remained between three and four years.

Q.—Wasn't that the time that the notorious "Kit" Burns kept his rat pit in the precinct? A.—He kept a place of that kind in Water Street, and I assisted Henry Berg, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to break the place up.

Q.—That is not the place I mean. Don't you remember the place that "Kit" Burns kept, where he had a combination show, consisting of a rat pit, a dog pit, a prize fight, and a gospel meeting under one roof? A.—That was not in my time. I remember that Capt. Thorne raided the place before I went there.

Q.—Where were you sent from the Fourth Precinct? A.—To the Broadway Squad; that was in 1873 or 1874.

Q.—That was when the stages were running. Were there a great many robberies by pickpockets in the stages? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Is it not a fact that Broadway was parceled off by the thieves, and that one gang was not allowed to operate in the territory of another? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Did you never hear that the Headquarters detectives threatened to send up the river any thief found operating in the territory of another gang? A.—I never heard of such a thing.

Q.—From the Broadway Squad where did you go? A.—Back to the Twenty-first Precinct, and then to the Fourteenth, now the Tenth—I was there between two and a half and three years—and then to the Eighteenth Precinct. I was only there eighteen or nineteen days when I was assigned to Police Headquarters, and became the drill officer of the force. In November, 1877, I was sent to the Sixteenth Precinct, and on Feb. 1, 1879, was sent to the Eleventh Precinct, Eldridge Street Station, and on Jan. 1, 1888, at my own request, I was transferred to the Broadway Squad; thence I was sent to the Seventh Precinct, and from there to the City Hall Station. I was transferred from the City Hall to the steamboat squad.

Q.—In all these changes, did you have your pet ward man, whom you took with you from precinct to precinct? A.—I did not. I found the ward men in the precinct, and I did not disturb them. The only man I selected when I went to the Eleventh Precinct was "Jack" Wade.

Q.—Did you not select George Hess? A.—He was detailed at the suggestion of Gen. "Baldy" Smith, who was then a Police Commissioner.

Knew Nothing of Wilson's Wealth.

Q.—How about Frank Wilson? A.—He was not a ward man. He was detailed on Grand Street to regulate the peddlers and push-cart men, about whom the storekeepers had made many complaints. He was there about five years.

Q.—Was he not known as the collector for the Captain? A.—He never collected for me. I never allowed or authorized any one to collect money for me.

Q.—You heard rumors that money was collected from the keepers of disorderly houses for protection? A.—There was a common rumor to that effect, but I didn't believe there was any truth in it. There was no truth in it as far as I was concerned.

Q.—Don't you know that Wilson owns between $75,000 and $80,000 worth of real estate and has left the city? A.—I don't know anything about him. I never heard anything to that effect. It is a surprise to me. I cannot explain how he could have accumulated so much property. I have not seen him recently. The only interest I had in Wilson arose from the fact that he was a veteran of the war, that he was badly wounded at Gettysburg, and remained on the field until after the repulse of Pickett's charge.

Q.—It has been sworn to here that Wilson collected large sums of money from women in the precinct. How do you explain your ignorance of that? A.—I can only say that he beat the Captain.

Q.—Do you know a woman named Martin?

The witness hesitated, and Mr. Goff, after waiting for a time, said:

"Why do you hesitate, Captain? She visited your house."

"What?" said the Captain, with a rising inflexion of his voice, "visited my house—my home?"

"Yes," said Mr. Goff, "your house."

"No, Sir," said the Captain, emphatically, "this woman never visited my home."

The witness asked the privilege of explaining his work while in command of the Eleventh Precinct. When this privilege was granted, he said:

I was placed in command of the precinct on Feb. 1, 1879, and remained there until Jan. 1, 1888, and during that time, with a force of about fifty-two men, the arrests amounted to between 65,000 and 70,000, of which 28,000 were women. These arrests were made through raids on houses and on the unfortunate women walking the streets. There were about 800 women who were being continually arrested, fined in the police courts, and rearrested. I knew of some of these who were sentenced to six months on the Island twice in one week. They were released on writs and rearrested.

Q.—How many convictions were there? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Don't you mean to tell the committee that it was not in your power to suppress the evil in its notorious aspects? A.—It was not in my power in that precinct. It was perhaps the worst precinct in that respect in the city. The failure to suppress disorderly houses was due to defects in the law. If you would give the same protection to these unfortunate women that you do to a dog or a mule, you would do a great deal toward suppressing the evil.

Got No Blackmail Money, He Says.

Q.—Did you ever apply to the Superintendent for a warrant for any of the houses reported by you as disorderly? A.—I never did. I knew he had the power to issue warrants, but it wasn't the custom to apply to him for the exercise of this power.

Q.—Were you not accused of making a false report on the premises 165 and 167 Chrystie Street? A.—I was, but the accusation was false.

Q.—Wasn't it your duty to enforce the excise law in these disorderly resorts? A.—I never knew that the excise law was violated in these houses. I had no knowledge that beer and wine were sold in them. I never suspected that these houses were running bar-rooms. My officers never reported to me that liquor was sold in these houses in violation of law.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you had no idea that money was being collected from the keepers of these houses? A.—I do. It was not done in my time, to my knowledge.

Q.—Then the witnesses who testified that money was so collected must have sworn falsely? A.—They certainly did, as far as I am concerned.

Q.—Didn't you try to get Ward Man Bayer removed, and didn't he shake his finger in your face and tell you that he would be there after you were transferred? A.—I have no recollection of it. I would not allow him or any other man to shake his finger in my face.

Q.—How about the gambling saloons in the precinct? A.—For the last six years there was a gambling place in the precinct. When I left there not one was open. I am positive of that.

Q.—How about "Jake" Shipsey's place? A.—That was not in the precinct. I will swear that there was not a gambling house in the precinct. There are certain violations of the law that a Police Captain cannot stop. It is beyond the power of a Police Captain to stop the violation of the excise law. He can limit it, but he can't stop it entirely. One of the reasons is the men in the precinct are too well-known and are barred out of liquor stores where the law is being violated. We often had to borrow strange men from other precincts to make arrests.

Q.—Did you keep a record of the number of murders committed in the precinct while you were in command? A.—I did not.

Q.—How many robberies were committed in saloons and dives? A.—I have no record of them.

Q.—When you reported the existence of these disorderly houses from time to time, were you called to account for allowing them to exist? A.—No.

Q.—These reports went in year after year and no attempt was made to close them up? A.—Only by raiding them.

Q.—But these raids were merely made to squeeze more blood money out of the keepers? A.—Not in my case.

Q.—Could such money be collected without your knowledge? A.—It could.

Could Not Recall a Murder.

The witness was asked if he recollected a murder which occurred in Peter Spencer's saloon, at the Bowery and Hester Street. He said he did not remember the circumstances.

Mr. Goff said that in this case a man was struck on the head with a mineral water syphon by "Chuck" Murphy, a bartender, and was killed. The body was carried out of the saloon into the hallway, and it was given out that the man had been killed by falling down stairs accidentally.

Capt. Allaire said he had no recollection of the case.

Q.—Don't you know that Murphy was not arrested and is living in New-York to-day? A.—I have no recollection of the case.

Q.—Was not Peter Spencer a close friend of Superintendent Murray's, in fact, one of his bondsmen, and wasn't the matter hushed up on that account? A.—I knew that Spencer was a close friend of Murray's, but I don't remember the case you refer to.

Senator O'Connor expressed great surprise that such a crime could be committed and the District Attorney not take it up.

"In the City of New-York," said Mr. Goff, "the District Attorney cannot go out and detect crime. He has to depend upon the police for his information. It is the duty of the police to bring these matters to the notice of the District Attorney. That a murder should go unpunished is an old story with us in New-York."

"But was there not a Coroner's inquest?" queried Senator O'Connor.

"There was," replied Mr. Goff, "and the verdict was, like many other verdicts of Coroner's juries. It was accidental death, they said. You can't compare the great City of New-York to a country town, where the District Attorney is in direct communication with the Sheriff and other peace officers."

"There have been failures of justice in the country as well as in the city," said Senator O'Connor.

The examination of the witness was resumed.

Q.—While you were in command of the Eleventh Precinct, didn't the "green-goods" men have their headquarters in Grand Street? A.—No, Sir; we kept chasing them.

Q.—But you didn't find them? A.—Not always.

Q.—Did you ever hear of storekeepers paying the police for occupying the sidewalks with their goods? A.—I never did.

Q.—Or the peddlers and the push-cart men and the proprietors of soda-water stands? A.—Never.

Q.—What did you do to earn your salary? A.—We made 65,000 to 70,000 arrests.

About Christmas Presents.

Q.—How many Christmas presents did you receive from liquor dealers? A.—None. Hold on! I may have received a basket of wine or a box of cigars or a basket of fruit, but I never received any money.

Q.—But witnesses have sworn here that collections of money were made every year for the Captain. A.—If they swore that I got the money, they swore falsely. I never received any of the money.

Q.—Since you have been in charge of the steamboat squad did not the officers at the North River piers give up half of what they received to you? A.—It is not true. The first I heard of it was the testimony given here yesterday. I never received any money from these officers.

Q.—Do you remember a presentment made by the Grand Jury in 1883, in which you were charged with being corrupt and treacherous? A.—I do. The Grand Jury acted unjustly. I had nothing to do with the disappearance of this presentment, if it has disappeared. I was charged with giving notice to gamblers of warrants issued for their arrest, but the charge was false. Inspector Williams was associated with me in that presentment.

The Captain was asked as to his mode of life. He said that he kept but one servant, had no horses or carriages and the furniture in his houses, his household effects and the clothing of himself and his family were worth about $8,000. They were insured for that amount.

A.—Now, Sergt. Taylor has sworn that while he was in charge of the steamboat squad he was in the habit of taking an envelope containing about $200 to Headquarters every month and giving it to Inspector Steers, and when you succeeded him that you continued to carry out this arrangement. What have you to say to that? A.—I don't know anything about it. I never saw or handled such an envelope.

Q.—Do you swear positively that the testimony of Sergt. Taylor is false? A.—I do swear so positively as far as I am concerned. I know nothing about it and heard nothing about it until I heard the Sergeant's testimony yesterday.

Senator O'Connor asked Capt. Allaire to explain what he meant by saying that if as much protection was given to the unfortunate women of the street as was given to a dog or a mule it would go a great way towards suppressing the evil.

The Captain said that these women upon their arrest, instead of being fined and let go again, should be sent to a reformatory and kindly treated and cared for, and many of them would thus be induced to abandon their mode of life.

How She Bribed the Police.

The Captain's examination was suspended and Hattie Ross, colored, took the witness chair. She testified that she kept a disorderly house in the Fifteenth Precinct, in 1879.

Q.—How much money did you pay the Ward Man? A.—Fifty dollars. I paid it to Ward Man Slevin (now Capt. Slevin of the Fourth Precinct) and to Ward Man Ruland. I only saw Slevin twice, and I paid him $25 each time.

Q.—Who was the Captain of the precinct at that time?

The witness hesitated and finally said:

"Inspector Byrnes. He went away soon after and Capt. Brogan took charge. I ran two houses then and paid $50 a month for them. I don't remember the names of the ward men at that time.

Q.—What did you pay this money for? A.—I don't know. I just paid it.

Q.—Was it not for protection? That in consideration of this payment your place would not be "pulled"? A.—Yes, I guess that was it, but sometimes they "pulled" the places after you paid.

Q.—Has your place ever been "pulled" after having paid? A.—Oh, yes. I have kept a good many houses in this city in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Precincts. When I first opened in the Nineteenth Precinct, Capt. Reilly was in command. Ward Man Powers called on me, and I paid him $25. Soon after that I closed up the house. I ran a house in West Fifty-second Street until Elliott F. Shepard had the houses in that street closed up. I made a great deal of money and lost a great deal.

Q.—Who was in charge of the Twenty-second Precinct when you had a house in that precinct? A.—Capt. McAvoy, but I never paid him any money. We had to keep very quiet and I went to him one day to see what could be done, but he said he didn't believe in protecting such houses. I never paid any money to Capt. Killilea when he was in that precinct. The ward man, Reilly, came to the house a number of times to ascertain who ran the house, but the woman who had charge of the house for me said that the owner was in Europe. He never got any money from me.

Q.—You say that you lost a great deal of money? A.—Yes. I lost altogether about $47,000, and "Al" Adams got it all.

Q.—How did you lose this money? A.—Gambling—playing policy. It took me eight years to lose this money, and now I am without any money at all.

This ended the testimony for the day, and the committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

FERGUSON'S STORY FLATLY DENIED

Patrolman Bambrick Conducts His Own Case at Headquarters.

John J. Ferguson, a bartender of 358 West Forty-fifth Street, appeared before Commissioner Murray at Police Headquarters yesterday as complainant against Patrolman Thomas Bambrick.

Ferguson had been a Lexow committee witness. He swore that Bambrick assaulted him on Thanksgiving morning at an oyster stand kept by Louis Bartling, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, knocking out two of his front teeth.

Ferguson was represented by Lawyer Charles A. B. Pratt. The patrolman made a denial of the charges and proved by several witnesses that Ferguson had not been assaulted by him. Bambrick conducted his own case. He was sustained by the Commissioner in objections that he made to parts of the testimony.

The proprietor of the oyster stand said that Ferguson had some trouble with Neal Rooney in his place, and it was Rooney who had assaulted the bartender. Other witnesses testified to the same facts.

Rooney said that Ferguson was drunk; they had some words and he struck the bartender. It came out during the testimony that the District Attorney's office had been looking into the case.

Charges were made at Headquarters yesterday by Eldridge Whitfield, a porter at the Hanover Square station of the elevated railroad, against Sergt. McCormick and Patrolman James F. Kenney of the Old Slip Station. Whitfield says that the policeman refused, on the night of Dec. 11 last, to arrest a drunken man who was creating a disturbance on the station platform. The accused men will be tried.

Byrnes Denies Meratt's Story.

Superintendent Byrnes was interviewed yesterday afternoon concerning the testimony given before the Lexow committee by Parkhurst Agent Meratt, who said that Byrnes kept him locked in his house for twenty minutes and made him tell all about the Gardner case. The Superintendent said:

"All that Meratt says is untrue except that he did come to my house under false pretenses. I have the proof of it in my possession, and have just looked it up. When the proper time comes I shall tell my story."

New Charges Against Westervelt.

Superintendent Byrnes on Tuesday submitted to President Martin of the Police Board a new set of charges against Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, whose trial for permitting policy shops to flourish in his precinct was begun before the Police Commissioners last Thursday, but adjourned because the charges and specifications were defective.

Commissioner Martin approved the charges, and they were served upon the Captain. His trial will go on at Headquarters to-day.

McLaughlin on the Sick List.

Inspector McLaughlin of the Detective Bureau, who, among others, has been subpoenaed to appear before the Lexow committee, was reported on the sick list at Headquarters yesterday.

CONFESSION OF A TRAIN ROBBER

Barney Boykin Tells the Story of the Panther Burn Affair.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 19.—The confession of Barney Boykin, one of the Panther Burn train robbers, implicating two other farmers of Sharkey County, Miss., was received by officials of the Illinois Central Railroad here to-day.

This gang undertook to rob a train on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road, but succeeded only in wounding the engineer and fireman.

The men hid in the woods and resorted to guerrilla plundering in the surrounding country, killing Benjamin Brooks, seriously wounding James Lee, and making raids on live stock and cotton fields of neighboring farmers.

Suicide of a Saloon Keeper.

Max Winklemeyer, a saloon keeper at 150 Eldridge Street, shot himself through the head yesterday and died almost instantly. He left a letter saying that he was driven to the deed by poor health and business troubles. He requested that his body be cremated.

REPPENHAGEN HAS RESIGNED

No Longer on New-York State Democracy's Executive Committee—E. L. Godkin Also Resigns.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy met at its East Twenty-third Street headquarters last night.

In the absence of ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Francis M. Scott presided, and when the resignation of John W. Reppenhagen was handed in, it was promptly accepted, as The New-York Times stated that it would be.

Measures will be taken at once to fill the vacancy in the leadership of the Third Assembly District.

Reppenhagen is the man who figured so conspicuously before the Lexow committee in reference to the $15,000 collected to purchase Timothy J. Creeden's Captaincy.

It was decided to postpone the annual primaries of the organization until after the Board of Aldermen reapportions the city Assembly districts.

E. L. Godkin, who was one of the members of the Executive Committee, sent his resignation to last night's meeting. It was accepted. Mr. Godkin simply wants to retire from local politics.

BISHOP POTTER'S DAUGHTER A BRIDE

Married by Her Father in Grace Church to William H. Hdye, Jr.

Bishop Potter's daughter, Miss Mary Brown Potter, was married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to William Henry Hyde, Jr., in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. The wedding was one of the most fashionable and interesting of the season, and was attended by a large number of prominent society people.

Grace Church was more elaborately decorated than it has been for a long time. The chancel was massed with palms, which formed a background for huge bunches of roses, white chrysanthemums, and various other flowers. A large bank of white roses adorned the altar, and a large bunch of the same, tied with long white satin ribbon, hung on the post of each stall on the centre aisle. The stately stone columns of the church were garlanded with evergreens.

Bishop Potter performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church.

Miss Sarah L. Potter, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, while the ushers were Alonzo M. Potter, brother of the bride, and Samuel Sherwood of the New-York Club.

The bride wore a very handsome gown of heavy white satin, with a long skirt, flounced and ruffled with point lace. The point-lace veil was fastened to the coiffure with a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mr. Hyde, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hindon Hyde of the Rockingham, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, is an artist, and a member of the Players Club. His father is one of the incorporators of the Metropolitan Club.

A reception was given after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 10 Washington Square North.

Colt—Bowne.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 19.—Miss Elizabeth H. Bowne, daughter of Robert S. Bowne, was married this afternoon to Horace Dunscomb Colt of New-York. The wedding was postponed from Dec. 12 on account of the serious illness of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Frazer Crosby, Jr., and in consequence of her continued illness only the immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

The marriage took place at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. W. B. Draper of 47 Franklin Place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. H. D. Waller.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a costume of white satin and antique lace, and diamond ornaments. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

The best man was W. M. Briston, and the ushers were Messrs. McCormick, Mosle, Williams, and Moran, all members of Yale's Alumni Association of New-York City, of which the bridegroom is Secretary. The bridesmaids were Misses Helen Gallatin and Julia Stone of New-York City. The bride presented her maids with ivy-leaf pins set with pearls, and the bridegroom's present to his ushers were scarf pins of pearls surrounded with diamonds.

Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Colt departed on an extended wedding tour in the South. On their return they will make their home with the mother of the bridegroom, at 12 West Twenty-first Street, New-York.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Colt, Mrs. Colt, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Mosle, Mr. Sylvanus Ricker, Mr. J. Decoursey Ireland, Mrs. John Tucker, Mrs. James Murray, Mrs. James Gallatin, Mrs. Simeon Draper, Mrs. Richard Ely and daughter, Mrs. Arnold, and Misses E. D. Bininger, Caroline Bowne, and Maria Draper.

Stafford—Knowles.

Mrs. Knowles, widow of Homer S. Knowles, was married to Miles Aloysius Stafford at her home, 478 West End Avenue, at 8 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Kerr of the Fourth Presbyterian Church officiated, reading the Episcopal service. George W. Place acted as best man.

The bride was given away by her nine-year-old son, Harold Knowles. She wore heliotrope velvet, with pearl and point lace trimming, and carried a bunch of orchids. The wedding was very quiet, only a few intimate friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom being present. The bride received an unusually large number of handsome presents, those from the bridegroom being a block of apartment houses in Harlem and a star of diamonds.

Howard—Coates.

A very pretty wedding yesterday was that of Miss Annie Hastings Coates to Charles W. Howard, which took place at the home of the bride's mother in this city. The ceremony was performed very quietly, owing to the illness of the bride's mother. Only members of the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom were present.

The bride is a sister of Foster Coates, editor of The Commercial Advertiser and The Morning Advertiser. Mr. Howard is a prominent resident of Ware, Mass. The newly-married couple have gone South for their wedding trip, to remain away a month.

Schley—Langhorne.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 19.—Lieut. T. F. Schley, United States Army, son of Capt. Schley of the Navy, was married at St. Paul's Church, this city, to Miss Lilla Langhorne to-day, and left immediately for the North. The wedding was a decidedly brilliant affair, the bride being a very popular young lady of an old Virginia family.

Old Use of "Gent."

The use of the word "gent," as a contraction of gentleman or genteel, is to be found in Pope. In his imitation of Chaucer he writes:

Ducke in his trowses hath he hent,
Not to be spied of Ladies gent.

The earliest use of this abbreviation that I have met with occurs on the armorial bookplate of "James Bengough of ye Inner Temple, London, Gent.," size 3½ by 2¾ inches, dated 1702. It is mentioned in Warren's "Guide to the Study of Book-Plates."—Notes and Queries.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

Solid Silver Holiday Gifts.

Silver, in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the Holidays.

TABLE WARE.
The "Trajan," "La Reine," and "Luxembourg" spoons and forks—Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk Pitchers, and all other articles required for table use.

LADIES
Toilet articles of every desceiption.

GENTLEMEN
Flasks, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, etc.

ENAMELLED SILVER.
A very choice collection of our own manufacture, which will repay in spection.

NOVELTIES.
A large assortment of small articles of latest design.

Reed & Barton,
SILVERSMITHS,
37 Union Square, N. Y.
13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Father Time's Forelock Brigade has begun its Holiday buying. Why not join it?

We have more leisure to tell you what you want to know; you have more leisure to find just the thing you are seeking—the thing most worthy of giving; the store has a choicer variety to select from, and—you avoid the crowd.

A ramble through our departments gives as many gift hints as an art pilgrimage over the furniture world. Try it now, and

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

"FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS—AT THE POPULAR SHOP." (Copyright 1894.)
There are such unusual things as
THE LIBERTY SLIPPER STOOLS (in English, Flemish, and Forest Oak.)
THE ENGLISH HIGHBACKED EASY CHAIRS: (in Liberty Velvets and London Corduroy.)
THE COMFORTABLE CUSHIONED WICKER CHAIRS: (in Liberty Velvets and Chintzes.)
THE DOWN DIVAN PILLOWS: (in Liberty Fabrics and Eastern Stuffs.)
THE OLD COLONIAL CHAIRS AND TABLES: (in Forest Green Oak and Mahogany.)
THE DELFT BLUE PLACQUES, AND LAMPS, AND CANDLE STICKS, AND DUTCH STYLE CHAIRS AND TABLES.
Personal Inspection is Cordially Invited.
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., 42d St. W. at 6th Av. NEW-YORK.
Upholstery workrooms on the premises, at the service of patrons purchasing stuffs for furniture or curtains.

No Lamp like "The Miller."
Every one perfect, whether it costs $1.00 or $100.00.
The Improvements (our patents) make "THE MILLER" A Perfect Lamp.
Particulars cannot be given here, but we assure you it will pay to see "The Miller." Established 1844. We make a complete assortment of Lamps, Brass Tables with Onyx Tops, &c.—many designs specially
Beautiful for Christmas Gifts.
On application, we mail catalogues out of city.
Edward Miller & Co., 10 & 12 College Place, bet. Park Place and Barclay St.
To warm a room, buy a "Miller" oil heater.

FURS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Sealskin Coats
of Superior Quality,
LONDON DYED,
$250, $300 AND UP,
ACCORDING TO LENGTH.

HUDSON BAY OTTER,
$300, $350, AND UP.

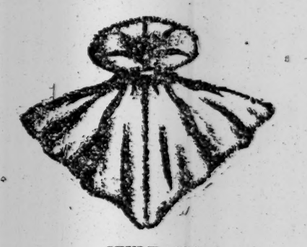
GENUINE MINK BOA,

With head, tail, claws in perfect representation of the animal,
$5. BETTER, $7. BEST, $10.
Style 143.

NEW STYLE
HUDSON BAY SABLE
Neck Scarf,
$25 and Up.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
$75 and Up.

Style 139.

TWO SKIN HUDSON BAY SABLE NECK SCARF,
$20 and Up.
Russian Sable,
$50 and Up.
Style 137.


STYLE 136.

Royal Ermine York Collar.
Same in Chinchilla, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Mink, Seal, Black Persian, &c.

The Golf Circular.

Style 122.

Siberian Squirrel lined, 105 sweep, Alaska Sable Collar, cloth or Camel's hair cover, 30 to 44 inches long,
$50.

Fur Circular Capes.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Otter, Alaska Sable, Sealskin, Beaver, Persian, Ermine, Chinchilla, and Astrakhan, made up in the latest styles, elegantly finished; strictly reliable goods at lowest prices.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer,
124 & 126 West 42d St., N. Y.

Awarded highest prizes for fine furs at the World's Fair. Write for fashion plates.

OPEN EVENINGS.

A KNIFE
in the hand of a Surgeon gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting.
The Triumph of Conservative Surgery
is well illustrated by the fact that
RUPTURE or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.
TUMORS, Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.
PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.
STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.
STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHERS
and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an

Schumann's Sons

Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Silverware.

Broadway, cor. 22d St.

SMALL ENAMEL LADIES' WATCHES

Aivasovsky's Large Paintings on View.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

RELICS OF WARREN FOR A SONG

The History of the Famous Boston Theatrical Boarding House in Bullfinch Place Closed.

There was an auction sale in Boston Tuesday which ought to have attracted unusual interest, but which it appears did not; it was of the furniture and belongings of the late Miss Fisher's boarding house, at 2 Bullfinch Place, the house where William Warren, the comedian, and the idol of Boston during his life, resided for so many years, and where Joseph Jefferson, W. J. Florence, Edwin Booth, Joseph Proctor, and many other actors whose names adorn the history of the American stage were wont to assemble and enjoy the hospitality of Warren and his amiable hostess. In the days of the sixties the Bullfinch Place boarding house was the shrine of the American player, but when Warren died the house lost its great attraction, and with the recent death of Miss Fisher its history came to a close.

It was expected that the announcement of the sale of Warren and other relics would create a good deal of excitement and competition, but the facts did not justify the anticipation. Those attracted to the sale were chiefly second-hand furniture dealers, and the only actor who appeared was Charles Barron, who was leading man of the Boston Museum while the fame of Warren was at its height. Mr. Barron bought nothing, but simply wandered through the rooms which his old friend had so long occupied.

The relics of Warren, which it was hoped would command good prices, were sold for a song. In the room occupied by the comedian, at the top of the house, his favorite chair brought the highest price, being knocked down for $10.5. His writing desk went at $4.65, his wardrobe at $1.12½, his bed at $1.30, his mirror at 35 cents, and his dressing stand at $4. An engraving of Warren was bought for 50 cents, a plaster statuette of Venus for $1.10, a bust of Milton for 35 cents, two vases at 35 cents each, and a photograph album with Warren's name in gilt letters stamped on the leather cover, and containing several pictures of celebrities, at $2.30. The old actor's bookcase and desk combined brought but $3.15, and his toilet set but $1. A small terracotta figure of Jefferson went for 30 cents, and a bust of Booth for the same sum. A picture of Charles Matthews sold for $1, an autograph picture of J. W. Wallack for 85 cents, and one of John Brougham, with autograph, for $2. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were disposed of for 40 cents, a picture of W. J. Florence for 40 cents, and a bust of the same actor for 45 cents. Financially the sale was a flat failure.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—At Koster & Bial's the new third series of living pictures are without a doubt the most artistic and elaborate ever shown at this house. Probably the most effective of the lot is the reproduction of Frederic Remington's great representation of Custer's last battle, entitled "The Last Stand." Following the volley of musketry the curtains are quickly drawn, showing the stirring scene in a frame 35 feet wide by 18 feet in height. The little band of soldiers is discovered, almost hidden by the smoke of battle, and the Indian warriors are closing in all around. Other prominent subjects are "Christmas Eve," "Blind Man's Buff," "The Wounded Drummer Boy," "Home, Sweet Home," "Evening Prayer," "Paul and Francesca," after Doré; "Rock of Ages," Hans Makart's "Morning," "Noon," and "Evening"; "Sally in Our Alley," and "In Vino Veritas." Next week a new feature of the programme will be the first appearance here of Amelia Glover, the American dancer. On Tuesday next, Christmas Day, a holiday matinée will be given at this house at 2:15 P. M.

—A Great Week of Opera.—Next week will be one of the most notable in the operatic season at the Metropolitan Opera House. "Aïda" will be presented Monday night, with Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli and Messrs. Tamagno, Plançon, and Maurel in the cast. "Il Trovatore" will be sung Christmas night, at popular prices, with Mme. Libia Drog as Leonora and Signor Tamagno as Manrico. On Wednesday night an elaborate revival of "Les Huguenots" will be given, in which Melba, Nordica, Scalchi, the two de Reszkes, Plançon, and Maurel will sing the leading rôles. "Faust," with Mmes. Eames and Scalchi and Messrs. Ancona and Jean and Edouard de Reszke, will be the attraction Friday night, and "Rigoletto," with Melba and Scalchi, Signor Russitano, and M. Maurel, Saturday afternoon. For the fourth of the popular Saturday night performances Rossini's "William Tell" will be presented.

—Last of "The Grand Duchess."—But four more performances of "The Grand Duchess" will be given by Lillian Russell at Abbey's Theatre. This magnificent production will be seen for the last time Saturday night, when Miss Russell's New-York engagement will close. Next Monday night Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will open their farewell season at this house, presenting Tom Taylor's historical play, "Lady Clancarty," for which great preparations have been making for months. The Kendal engagement is for four weeks only, and these English players will positively not be seen again in New-York after its close. The sale of seats for the opening week begins at Abbey's this morning.

—"London Assurance" Once More.—At the Star Theatre to-night Rose Coghlan will give a revival of Boucicault's "London Assurance," appearing as Lady Gay Spanker, a part in which she was famous at the same theatre when it was known as Wallack's. John T. Sullivan will make his first appearance here this season as Dazzle, and Frederic de Belleville will play Sir Harcourt Courtly. Others in the cast will be Henry Jewett, J. W. Shannon, Luke Martin, and Maxime Elliott. Next week, which is the last of Miss Coghlan's engagement, she will revive "Diplomacy" and "Forget Me Not."

"A Gaiety Girl."—All the principals of the second company organized by George Edwardes in London to present "A Gaiety Girl" in this country are passengers on the Campania, which is due here Saturday. There are twenty-nine of them, and some of them are said to be superior to the members of the original company. The tour is to begin in Montreal with a Christmas matinée next Tuesday, and will cover all the large cities of Canada and the United States not embraced in the route across the continent of the first company.

First Novelty at Daly's.—Mr. Daly announces the first novelty of the season at his theatre, to be produced at the conclusion of the run of "The Taming of the Shrew." It will be a new comedy adapted from the German by Huntly McCarthy, in which Cissy Loftus will create her first part on any stage. Mr. Dixey is also to create a character in this play, and Mrs. Thomas Barry, Francis Carlyle, and Mr. Leclercq will have important parts.

—Stars Twinkle on "Little Christopher."—Lillian Russell and Wilson Barrett occupied opposite boxes at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon, and, to all appearances, enjoyed the performance of "Little Christopher" heartily. An unusually large audience was in attendance for a Wednesday matinée, and the main features of the burlesque were applauded vigorously.

—American Theatre.—Wilson Barrett will give his final performance of Hamlet at the American Theatre to-night. To-morrow and Saturday nights and at the Saturday matinée "Virginius" will be presented, and "Claudian" will form the attraction at every performance next week.

—Mr. Yorke Going Home.—Cecil Morton Yorke, who made such a hit in Rose Coghlan's production of "Nemesis," has been called to his home, in England, on account of a domestic affliction. He expects to return soon and rejoin the Coghlan company.

—Guests of Victor Herbert.—Stavenhagen, the pianist, and Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, attended the Bostonian performance of "Prince Ananias" at the Broadway last night, and occupied a box in company with Victor Herbert, the composer of the opera.

—Christmas Matinées.—Extra matinées will be given at every theatre in New-York next Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Christmas. The current bills at the different houses will form the attractions.

AN APOLOGY FOR TRINITY

Continued from Page 1.

but no action had been taken upon it. I also went over to 107 Leroy Street, across the street, thinking a neighbor living opposite might see more than one living on the same side, and they gave me a more detailed report, saying that they were unable to occupy their stoop on Summer evenings on account of the noise and disorderly conduct of the people in the house.

Q. (By Mr. Schuchman)—Did you see any disorderly conduct yourself? A.—I saw this drunken man and woman, and saw the man kick the woman in the stomach. They locked the door, so nobody could get out or in. They locked me in along with them.

According to the testimony of Mrs. O'Neill, the lease of the ground on which 108 Leroy Street stands expired on May 1, 1893, at which time the house came into the possession of Trinity Church. The church had then unrestricted opportunity to improve the place and to determine its condition and character.

The house and land were, however, immediately re-leased for a short term. This house, although leased, has been the actual property of Trinity Church for over a year and a half, to do with as it saw fit.

James Bryan, an Inspector of the Board of Health, described the unsafe and unsanitary condition of 70 Vandam Street.

Q.—Were you requested to inspect the house at No. 70 Vandam Street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you give us the result of your inspection? A.—It consists of a three-story and attic frame house, with four families on the premises; grocery store on the ground floor; no cellar to the premises; the weather boards on the outside of the house broken and loose and admit air and cold; the roof patched with old tin and broken, and leaks, rendering the upper apartments damp and offensive. The floors of the apartments and the floors of the halls and stairs are broken and the walls are out of plumb; the floors are out of level; in a distance of five feet they are five inches out of level. The foundation walls are broken and loose and are settled, causing the building to settle generally and to be out of plumb. The stairs and the woodwork around the stairway in the halls and the rear stoop are broken and dangerous. There are dilapidated old buildings in the yard and vegetables are stored in the cellar, and a portion of them decayed. There are no fire escapes on the building, front or rear.

Q.—You found this house to be in an unusually dilapidated condition? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you consider that house fit for human habitation? A.—I would not. The daylight can be seen through the cracks in the weather boarding of the two upper floors.

Matthew Miner, the tenant of 70 Vandam Street, testified that he owned the house, but the land belonged to Trinity.

Q.—How long does your lease on this land run? A.—I make a lease every year.

Q.—When does it begin, what part of the year? A.—I have got the lease here, (produces it.)

Mr. Schuchman—The lease is for one year from May 1, 1894.

Q.—Did you hear the testimony of the Inspector who was just on the stand concerning that house? A.—No, Sir. I did not.

Q.—You didn't listen to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know what he said, then; A.—No, Sir.

The stenographer read the testimony of Inspector Bryan.

Q. (By Chairman Gilder)—Is this testimony correct? A.—I don't believe it is.

Q.—In what way is it incorrect? Is the house in good condition? A.—The house is in very good condition; it wants to be cleaned, and it wants papering over again now. The stairs going up are a little one-sided, and they want to be repaired and fixed, and the roof is an old roof, but it don't leak—I am fixing it.

Q.—How long have you been fixing it? A.—Two weeks; we are at it, fixing it off and on.

Q.—It needs it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it an old roof? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't you think that report is pretty nearly correct, after all? A.—I suppose he wouldn't tell any lie.

Q.—He is an Inspector of the Health Board? A.—I believe he told me he was.

Q.—Are the walls a little out of plumb on account of the age of the house? A.—I can have new weatherboards put on it.

Q.—Is the house settled? A.—I don't know whether it is plumb or not.

Q.—Do you know whether it has settled or not? A.—I don't know, Sir. Can I go home now?

Chairman Gilder—Yes, I think you can go home.

By Miner's testimony it appeared that his house had passed into full possession of Trinity Church, and was now leased to him, with the land, a year at a time.

DANGER IN TOO MUCH WATER.

If It Were on Every Floor Col. Cruger Fears the Houses Would Be "Nasty."

Col. Cruger was one of the witnesses before the Tenement House Commission. He appeared at the invitation of the commission. "The courtesy of the witness chair had been extended to him," was the way Secretary Marshall put it last night.

Col. Cruger's testimony threw light on Trinity's actual relation to many of the houses which it has been claimed for the church corporation do not belong to it but stand on leased land.

Q.—What is your relation to the Trinity Corporation? A.—Controller of the corporation, I have the management of its property.

Q.—You have heard the testimony concerning the houses to-day; is there some statement you would like to make to the committee? A.—I would state, in reference to these houses just testified to, 70 Vandam Street and 391 Hudson Street, that the Trinity Church Corporation owns the land, but not the houses. They were old leases, running the usual time, twenty-one years, with renewals, which have expired some years, and our policy is not to give long leases on those houses when they expire, unless the tenant is willing to put up a modern building. We purposely give these two or three years' leases because we are desirous of having modern buildings erected on our property as much as possible, but we do not give long leases with these old buildings on them. With reference to these buildings, we have nothing to do with them. We are not responsible for the buildings, as long as the tenants pay their rents and the taxes; they are under the same direction as to the conditions of the buildings from the authorities of the city as the corporation is in respect to the buildings it owns. If any building of ours is in bad condition, if the Board of Health finds anything wrong and sends us an order to do anything, we have to do it. The same with the owners of these buildings; we have no control over them any more than we would have over your own house.

Q.—Is it the policy of the corporation to take possession of this land and erect buildings? Oh, certainly; we have spent over $1,000,000 in putting up new buildings in the last few years.

Q.—Some of them are flats and tenements? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are there any cheap tenements? A.—We have rents as low as $11 or $12 in the newer ones.

Col. Cruger was questioned particularly in relation to the houses standing on land leased from Trinity. He admitted that many of the oldest houses and tenements on the leased land had actually come into Trinity's possession, but explained that Trinity did not enforce its proprietorship out of charity for the persons who had built the ramshackle abodes.

Q. (By Dr. Edson)—Will you tell us how the Trinity Church can give three leases and not control them? A.—If we do not renew the lease the tenant has the privilege of taking the building away.

Q.—How long has Mr. Miner's lease been for? A.—His leases are from year to year. That is an old house, and we would not give a long lease on that lot unless he or some one else would take it for a long term and agree to put up a new building. We don't want to take his house from him. There are a great many cases of this kind. The are a great many people own these houses, and as long as we cannot do anything with them, we let them have a lease of the land from year to year.

Q.—It seems to me that the lessee's possession of the house is by a small tenure? A.—Because they have been there a great many years.

Q.—That is one of the twenty-one-year leases which have expired, and you have renewed it from year to year? A.—Yes, Sir; sometimes two years. We give two years to a number. This case that was up some time ago, that was formerly a long lease, but we lease that for two or three years at a time.

Q.—One of the cases examined here today, he said he had the lease over two years? A.—That is so; it runs out next May or the May after.

Q.—(By Chairman Gilder)—Don't you think with that method that there is a tendency for the last lessee to let the house go along in a slipshod way? A.—That may be, possibly; but it is better policy for all concerned, for the good of the city and all, that these leases should not be long, thereby insuring the retention of these old buildings for years to come. We are improving the property all the time, and any one that comes along and wants to lease these lots and put up some modern buildings, we are only too glad to give them all the lots they want for a long term. But what I say is that the church is not responsible for the repairs to these buildings, which they do not own, any more than you are. They might as well call upon you to do these repairs as Trinity Church.

Col. Cruger's explanation did not appear to satisfy Chairman Gilder.

"The condition is," he said, "that many of these houses seem to have a downward tendency. What we are trying to get at is whether any suggestion can come out of this inquiry looking toward the improvement of such property. Do not these short renewals of leases have a tendency to make people tinker up the houses and keep them along as they are?"

"No," said Col. Cruger; "a great many of these holders have not the means of putting up a large and expensive building. If Mr. Miner would take a twenty-one year lease and agree to put up a new building, we would give it to him in an instant."

Mr. Gilder pressed Col. Cruger on the point of Trinity ownership of the houses on the land where leases had expired.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that the owner of the house is entitled to that house and has a right of removal before the expiration of the lease? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the reason you give him this lease from year to year is because you do not want to deprive him of the value of the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But legally you have the right at any time at the expiration of the term to oust him from the premises and take possession and compensate him nothing for the house? A.—No, sir; he has a right to remove the house.

Chairman Gilder asked Col. Cruger about the house at 342 Hudson Street, owned by Trinity, in which The New-York Times found an opium "joint."

"As I told you," said Col. Cruger, looking at his watch, "I have an important meeting to attend at 3:30 o'clock, but I would like to say something in relation to the testimony given at the previous meeting in reference to 81 and 83 Charlton Street."

Col. Cruger then went on to say the house at 81 and 83 Charlton Street was somewhat ancient, but he had seen it and did not think it was as bad as represented.

Q.—Were you in the back yard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you think that was clean? A.—Yes, pretty clean.

Q.—It was there on Thanksgiving Day, and it was absolutely filthy. A.—When I went there on Monday it was fairly clean. It was a little uneven, but it was not a pigsty. As far as the condition of that house is concerned, I simply wish to say that it is unfair to charge the Trinity Corporation as landlord with being negligent as to those premises, or any other premises where they do not control the buildings. A good deal of the testimony that has been given here in the past seems to intimate that the corporation is a negligent landlord.

Col. Cruger made no explanation as to 342 Hudson Street. He did not get back to that subject.

The Controller of Trinity Church Corporation was asked why Trinity had always opposed the introduction of water in its tenements. On this point he corroborated all that had been charged in The New-York Times. He said:

I am satisfied that it was a very extreme exercise of power to require all the modern improvements to be placed in many of these old houses, which are not tenement houses, but old two-story and attic houses. We determined that this question had better be decided, and we considered that it was more in the interest of the tenants, and a more sanitary rule, not to have water placed in these old houses than to have it on all the floors. We have a number of old houses where the water is in the yard, and it is accessible to the tenants. In many of the old houses the tenants are dirty and careless, and if there is water through the house they will throw all their slops in the sinks, if they have the water there, and the whole place would be nasty and dirty, and I do not hesitate to say that I consider that our tenants in some of these houses are a great deal better off with the water down at the foot of the stairs than if we put it in on every floor. We have some houses in 7, 9, and 11 Grove Street—small, three-story houses, with three families in them—and we have water and water closets outside.

Incidentally, Col. Cruger remarked that tenants in Trinity's old tenements could not expect all the modern improvements for $7 a month.

Q.—Do you think that water should be put in those houses? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is there any reason why you should not put water there except the expense? A.—The expense is one element, and I think they are careless in those old houses, and if you put a sink in the hallway they will throw their swill and slops and everything in the sink, and the whole place will be dirty and nasty.

Q.—Wouldn't that happen just as much in a new house? A.—No, Sir; I think not. I think many of these tenants are very careless, and that as long as they are furnished with water, I do not think it does them any harm to go down stairs.

Q.—But the sanitary mischief by causing the water to be placed above the first floor would be just as great in a new house as in an old house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (By Chairman Gilder)—You know the average tenement house in New-York; do you think the law is extreme in reaching the great majority of such houses with this requirement? A.—I think it is extreme in that regard.

Q.—I mean the great majority of them; of course, there may be exceptions. A.—Yes, Sir; but I think it is. In many of these old houses it is exceedingly hard upon the landlords, and I don't know that it is of much benefit to the tenants, to require this large expenditure, which the Board of Health tried to do in reference to these old houses in putting water all through the houses.

Col. Cruger was further pressed on the disagreeable subject of the old tenements.

Q.—Don't you think it would be a good thing to get rid of those old houses? A.—Undoubtedly; that is the policy of the corporation. We have torn down in the last ten years an immense number of old shanties—we have picked out the worst. These houses of Mr. Finnegan I consider are the poorest on our property, and I would be very glad to lease that property, if we do not build there ourselves. The reason we do not want to give a long lease to Mr. Finnegan is that we expect the buildings to be removed. If any one wants to put up new buildings there we would give a long lease. We have been tearing down the poor houses that we own first, before those we do not own.

"Do you know how many there are that you would be likely to say should come down if you had your own way?" Col. Cruger was asked.

He said a great many should come down, but he did not venture to say how many. Trinity, he said, had spent $1,000,000 in the last ten years in new factories and tenements. He did not specify any of the new tenements or factories.

"If you go to our new tenements," he said, pleasantly, "you will find they are very nice houses."

Col. Cruger did not give the commission the location of any of these nice "new tenements."

He said the Trinity Corporation had no control over the houses on its leased land so long as the leases were in force.

Chairman Gilder endeavored to draw Col. Cruger back to the Chinese opium "joint" in 342 Hudson Street.

Secretary Marshall—The Inspector says the house has been newly painted in front, but inside is in bad condition; the upper two stories are out of plumb and leaning southeast; the hall is so dark that it needs a lamp at all times, day and night, and he speaks in detail of the population. The rooms are very dilapidated, the walls broken and allowing wind to blow through the torn papers, which, in places, hang down. On the top floor there are two rooms occupied as bedrooms, the ceilings in immediate danger of falling. On the second floor of the extension, only one room used by the same party, floor broken and walls cracked so that daylight and wind come in. He speaks of the dilapidated condition of the stairs, and says that the yard is in a very filthy condition, dirt and rubbish around, and stagnant pools of water stand there, and that the water closet is very filthy. The apartment of the Chinamen, he says, is in a particularly bad condition. A violation of the Sanitary Code is reported in the leak in the trap in the sink on the first floor, and the waste pipe is said to be without ventilation, which is another violation. The cellar is partly used by the shoemaker and partly let to a painter, is in a deplorable condition and not clean. Hallways are said to be in wretched condition, wall paper bad, and he saw vermin there. Stairs rickety; that the whole house is not fit for human habitation. This is reported by our Inspector, Mr. Brody.

Col. Cruger said the corporation's collector could give detailed information about the property. When told that there were nineteen people in the house, he said he would make inquiries.

Q.—We have been told that you evade the law by not filing a list of the tenement houses you own. A.—I never knew there was such a requirement in the law until Tuesday last, when I received a letter from Col. Clark, asking us to furnish such a list, and I sent him that yesterday. That is the first time I heard of it.

Col. Cruger admitted that Trinity's old tenements ought to be gotten rid of.

"The Court of Appeals has decided," he said, "that these old houses are not tenements in the meaning of the law. I think they ought to be gotten rid of. We are getting rid of them as fast as we can."

Col. Cruger said Trinity Church drew an income of about $600,000 a year from its property, out of which it spent $300,000 on its own and other churches, and about $100,000 a year or better went to its estate.

"These expenses for improvements have been made rather in the construction of new buildings than in renovating old ones?" he was asked.

"Yes Sir; except in the ordinary repairs to old buildings. But we do not alter old buildings—we prefer to tear down a portion and put up modern buildings and factories. That is the policy, as fast as we can do it. We have in the last ten years spent over $100,000 a year."

TRINITY'S ROTTING BUILDINGS.

Death List in These Habitations of the Unfortunate Poor.

The investigation of the number of deaths reported in Trinity's houses during the past three years was concluded by reporters for The New-York Times yesterday.

Varick, Vestry, Watts, and Washington Streets' census brought the total deaths in three years to 304 in 155 of Trinity's houses.

The three years' record for 180 Varick Street is four deaths. Two of these cases were scarlet fever, one of which was a child of three years and the other ten years old.

At 184 Varick Street there were two deaths in 1891 and one last year.

Two children died at 186 Varick Street. Of this building the Inspector for the Board of Health reported on Tuesday that the roof leaked badly, foul odors escaped from defects in the traps of the sinks, and the plaster threatened to fall. A complaint against this house was made to the Board of Health this year.

At 209 Varick Street during a period of three years there were three deaths. According to Dr. MacCallum of the Board of Health, this is a two-story and attic frame dwelling, sheltering five families.

"The roof, the eaves gutter, and rain leader leak," he says. "The faucets of the sinks leak. The ceiling of the second floor hall is loose and threatens to fall, a part already having fallen. The flagging in the yard is broken and sunken, allowing surface water to remain and stagnate."

This house was complained of to the Board of Health in 1893.

No. 223 Varick Street is a three-story and basement tenement, occupied by nine families. There were three deaths there in the last three years. Two complaints against this house were made to the Board of Health in 1893 and one this year. The Board of Health Inspector recently examined it. He says it is in a particularly bad condition. His report reads:

The cellar is filthy with old rags, paper, &c. It is neither lathed nor plastered, resulting in the basement being exposed to the damp cellar air. The walls and ceilings throughout are very dirty. The inner bedrooms are insufficiently ventilated.

There were three deaths at 20 Vestry Street in three years.

Three deaths since 1891 is the record for 35 Watts Street, a three-story basement and attic building. A complaint was made against this house in 1892, and a second complaint last year, to the Board of Health.

The Board of Health inspection of 35 Watts Street last week found that the eaves gutters leaked, thereby impairing the foundation walls.

Three adults died at 49 Watts Street in the last three years, and four died at 51 Watts Street during the same period. In the latter case three were infants. At 63 Watts Street there were three deaths since 1890, two being of children a year old.

The two-story-and-attic building at 623 Washington Street has been complained of six times to the Board of Health—five times in 1892 and once this year. One of the tenants, a saddler, told a reporter for The New-York Times that the roof leaked badly and that he had asked the agent of Trinity to have repairs made, but his request was not answered. The death list of this house is exceptionally large, no less than five persons having died there in the last three years. Two infants were among the number, one succumbing to pneumonia and the other to diphtheria.

The table which follows gives the complete list of the houses and tenements of the Trinity Church corporation, in which one or more deaths have occurred in the last three years, the figures having been obtained from the records of the Board of Health:

House number, street, and deaths in three years:

115 Barrow	1	259 West Houston	1
539 Broome	3	291 West Houston	2
541 Broome	1	293 West Houston	2
545 Broome	1	299 West Houston	2
419 Canal	2	301 West Houston	1
436 Canal	1	182 Hudson	2
449 Canal	3	183 Hudson	2
450 Canal	2	185 Hudson	1
453 Canal	1	187 Hudson	1
459 Canal	1	194 Hudson	1
461 Canal	1	200 Hudson	1
462 Canal	1	314 Hudson	1
466 Canal	1	340 Hudson	1
467 Canal	1	342 Hudson	1
473 Canal	1	372 Hudson	1
478 Canal	1	374 Hudson	2
480 Canal	3	378 Hudson	1
63 Charlton	1	380 Hudson	1
65 Charlton	1	452 Hudson	3
75 Charlton	1	456 Hudson	1
17 Charlton	2	466 Hudson	1
79 Charlton	1	470 Hudson	1
83 Charlton	8	474 Hudson	1
84 Charlton	4	477 Hudson	1
86 Charlton	2	478 Hudson	2
94 Charlton	1	89 King	1
96 Charlton	1	85 King	2
97 Charlton	3	99 King	1
99 Charlton	1	110 King	4
107 Charlton	3	114 King	1
109 Charlton	3	59 Morton	2
136 Christopher	1	95 Morton	2
140 Christopher	1	224 Spring	3
9 Clarke	2	237 Spring	1
23 Clarke	2	239 Spring	3
26 Clarke	1	241 Spring	1
28 Clarke	4	245 Spring	3
4 Clarkson	1	247 Spring	2
6 Clarkson	1	249 Spring	1
8 Clarkson	2	251 Spring	2
10 Clarkson	4	265 Spring	3
12 Clarkson	6	311 Spring	2
14 Clarkson	3	313 Spring	1
38 Clarkson	3	4 Sullivan	2
3 Desbrosses	2	17 Vandam	1
3 Dominick	2	37 Vandam	2
4 Grand	4	68 Vandam	1
451 Greenwich	1	73 Vandam	1
515 Greenwich	2	82 Vandam	1
517 Greenwich	2	81 Varick	2
521 Greenwich	1	82 Varick	1
609 Greenwich	7	83 Varick	2
633 Greenwich	2	91 Varick	1
635 Greenwich	3	121 Varick	1
638 Greenwich	3	143 Varick	1
640 Greenwich	2	180 Varick	4
644 Greenwich	2	184 Varick	3
645 Greenwich	2	186 Varick	2
648 Greenwich	1	203 Varick	1
650 Greenwich	2	205 Varick	2
651 Greenwich	2	209 Varick	3
659 Greenwich	2	211 Varick	1
663 Greenwich	1	217 Varick	1
10 Grove	2	223 Varick	3
10½ Grove	1	225 Varick	1
299 West Houston	2	20 Vestry	3
211 West Houston	2	22 Vestry	3
213 West Houston	2	35 Watts	3
245 West Houston	1	39 Watts	1
248 West Houston	1	41 Watts	1
249 West Houston	2	47 Watts	1
251 West Houston	2	49 Watts	3
252 West Houston	3	51 Watts	4
253 West Houston	1	55 Watts	1
254 West Houston	2	61 Watts	1
255 West Houston	2	63 Watts	3
256 West Houston	2	623 Washington	5
257 West Houston	1		
Total deaths			304
Total houses			155

The following list of tenements owned by the Trinity Church Corporation was furnished to the Board of Health by Col. S. V. R. Cruger and a copy of it furnished to the Tenement-House Commission by the Board of Health:

Barrow—96.
Canal—421, 447, 449, 450, 541, 453, 455, 457, 459, 466, 475.
Charlton—65, 73, 75, 84, 86, 94, 95, 96, 97, 107, 109.
Clarke—9, 21, 23, 23½, 26, 28.
Clarkson—1, 10, 10 rear, 12, 12 rear, 14, 16, 17, 33, 38, 68.
Dominick—3, 26.
Greenwich—515, 517, 609, 633, 635, 638, 640, 642, 644, 645, 650.
Grove—10½, 10½ rear.
Hudson—182, 183, 191, 194, 314, 316, 340, 355, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 389.
King—55, 97, 99, 114, 116.
Morton—59, 95.
Spring—222, 223, 224, 227, 239, 241, 245, 247, 249, 267, 269, 271, 311.
Sullivan—4, 8.
Vandam—66, 68, 82.
Varick—81, 83, 123, 173, 175, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 191, 199, 201, 203, 209, 217, 217½, 221, 223, 225.
Watts—35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 55, 63.
West Houston—211, 213, 215, 217, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 264, 267, 293, 295, 299, 301.

This is the list upon which the Board of Health has been recently conducting its investigation.

LIST OF THE CHURCH'S HOUSES.

Those Upon Which It Paid Taxes in 1893.

The following is the full list of houses and tenements owned by Trinity Church. It is the same list as was published in this paper last week:

Barrow Street—Nos. 75, 76, 96, 96 rear, 115.
Broome—Nos. 539, 541, 543, 545, 547.
Canal—Nos. 417, 419, 421, 436, 438, 440, 442, 447, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 466, 467, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 484.
Charlton—Nos. 63, 65, 67, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 86, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101, 105, 107, 109.
Christopher—Nos. 134, 136, 138, 140.
Clarke—Nos. 6, 9, 21, 23, 26, 28.
Clarkson—Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 38.
Commerce—No. 52.
Desbrosses—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16.
Dominick—Nos. 3, 6, 14.
Fulton—Nos. 199, 201, 205.
Grand—No. 4.
Greenwich—Nos. 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 515, 517, 521, 539, 567, 569, 571, 573, 609, 633, 635, 638, 640, 642, 644, 645, 646, 648, 650, 651, 652, 654, 659, 663.
Grove—Nos. 6, 8, 10, 10½.
West Houston—Nos. 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 262, 285, 286, 289, 291, 293, 299, 301.
Hudson—Nos. 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 205, 207, 209, 211, 314, 316, 318, 320, 340, 342, 356, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 387, 389, 394, 397, eight vacant lots, 448, 450, 452, 454, 455, 466, 468, 468½, 469, 470, 472, 474, 476, 477, 478, 480.
King—Nos. 43, 69, 85, 87, 89, 99, 108, 110, 112, 114.
Morton—Nos. 59, 95.
Spring—Nos. 221, 222, 223, 224, 226, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 311, 313.
Sullivan—Nos. 4, 6.
Vandam—Nos. 16, 17, 19, 37, 56, 58, 61, 62, 66, 68, 73, 77, 82.
Varick—Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 91, 121, 123, 140, 141, 142, 143, 147, 149, 162, 164, 171, 173, 175, 177, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 217½, 219, 221, 223, 225.
Vestry—Nos. 20, 22, 24, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40.
Watts—Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 59, 61, 63, 69.
Washington—Nos. 617, 619, 621, 623.
West Twenty-fifth Street—No. 27.

The above list is identical with the list as it stands on the records of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. On every one of the houses mentioned Trinity was charged and paid the taxes for the year 1893. When the bills were paid by Trinity the items were copied into the cash books of the Tax Office, and a reference to them will show that this paper has not misrepresented Trinity's property, and has not credited that corporation with the houses standing on leased ground.

Mrs. W. H. Burnham writes to The New-York Times saying that the house 3 Desbrosses Street is on land leased from the Trinity Church Corporation, but never itself belonged to the corporation. The sanitary defects charged against the house by the Board of Health, she says, are unimportant.

BUILDINGS REPORTED UNSAFE.

Examinations by the Department of Buildings.

The articles which have been published in The New-York Times recently in reference to the dilapidated condition of some of the Trinity Corporation's tenements have drawn the attention of Superintendent Brady of the Department of Buildings to the matter.

He has had Inspectors making an investigation of the Trinity houses for several days. Thus far they have reported as to the safety of about one-third of the tenements.

No. 539 Broome Street is reported as unsafe and lacks fire escapes.

No. 541 Broome Street lacks fire escapes. No. 543 is reported unsafe. No. 547 has a defective leader.

No. 342 Hudson Street has a defective leader. No. 1 Dominick Street has a defective leader, and is an unsafe building. Nos. 23 and 23½ Clarke Street have defective leaders. No. 28 Clarke Street has a defective leader, and is reported unsafe. No. 10 Clarkson Street lacks fire escapes.

No. 16 Desbrosses Street is reported for examination as to the overloading of the floors. No. 4 Grand Street lacks fire escapes. So does 50 Morton Street. Nos. 75 and 76 Barrow Street have defective leaders. The same is the case with 6, 8, and 10 Grove Street.

No. 6 Sullivan Street is regarded as an unsafe building, and has no iron shutters. The houses from 134 to 140 Christopher Street have defective leaders.

BRADLEY BARELY MISSED HIS MARK

His Bullet Went Close to the Barkeeper Who Had Ejected Him.

John Kelly of 262 Henry Street is proprietor of a saloon at 318 Madison Street, where Myles Bradley, twenty-seven years old, of 264 Monroe Street, was a frequent visitor. Bradley was drinking in Kelly's saloon Tuesday night, when he became boisterous and was ejected by the proprietor.

Bradley again visited the saloon last night and sought to quarrel with the owner, who caused his intoxicated visitor to be removed from the premises.

Immediately after this, Bradley rushed back to the saloon, revolver in hand, and deliberately discharged its contents through the stained-glass door of the office, in which Kelly was sitting. The bullet passed close to Kelly's head and lodged in the woodwork of the private office.

Bradley rushed into the street, pursued by a crowd, which had gathered at the report of the pistol. He was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station. He will be arraigned this morning in Essex Market Police Court.

Little Stephen Peori Dead.

Stephen Peori, five years old, who was run over by a Fourth Avenue horse car at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue last Tuesday evening, died from the result of his injuries in Bellevue Hospital last night.

Fell Five Stories to Death.

Joseph Gerri, eight years old, of 1,923 Second Avenue, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the fifth-story window through the fire escape to the ground, at 1,975 Second Avenue.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MISSTATEMENTS

The Fallacy of a Few of Them Fully Shown by a Georgia Paper.

From The Savannah News of Dec. 19.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly...3 cents.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	75
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	50	....
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	75	40	....
Weekly edition	1.00	50	30	....

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Lost and Found	13
Bankers' Cards	13	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Flats To Let	15	Patents	7
City Items	5	Pianos	7
City Real Estate	15	Proposals	15
Dancing	4	Public Notices	15
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	15
Dividends	13	Savings Banks	13
Dry Goods	7	Situations Wanted	10
Financial	13	Special Notices	5
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Help Wanted	10	Teachers	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Hamlet.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Madison Square South—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Road to Ruin.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Back Number.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ultimo.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—London Assurance.
333 4th AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	6	2
Business Troubles	11	7
Commercial	11	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	6	2
Marine Intelligence	10	4
New State Corporations	15	6
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	15	1
Real Estate	15	4
Telegraphic Brevities	10	1
Theatrical Gossip	3	1
The Courts	14	1
The United Service	10	1
Washington Weather Forecast	14	6

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
An Apology for Trinity's Tenements.
Under the Pope's Ban.
Schmittberger's Bail Increased.
Denial from Capt. Allaire.
The President Has Good Sport.
Law Enforcers' Mandate.
May Favor Complete Revision.
Page 2
Bishop Potter's Daughter a Bride.
Page 3
Relics of William Warren Sold.
Page 5
Alleged Armenian Tribulations.
More Victories of Japanese.
Treaty with Japan Approved.
Lieut. Miyaoka Promoted.
Page 6
Senate Favors the Nicaragua Canal.
Mayor of Rome (N. Y.) a Defaulter.
Chance of an America's Cup Race.
Page 7
Bowlers Cheer in Sign Language.
Page 8
Saved Her Boarders' Lives.
Legally Dead, Yet Alive.
Economy in Passaic County.
Page 9
Walker's Dispatches on Hawaii.
Strong at Board of Estimate Meeting.
Little Progress against Divver.
Brooklyn to Have All-Night Saloons.
Page 10
Platt's Battle against Brookfield.
Harris Coming Back for Trial.
Page 11
Speculation in Grain Moderate.
Page 12
Stocks More Active, but Lower.
Page 13
Carlisle Anxious About His Bill.
Death of Eugene Kelly.
Page 14
Two Sons Saw Their Mother Killed.
Mrs. Harrison Adjudged Incompetent.
Page 15
News of the Railroads.
Page 16
Great Auction Sale of Cottons.
President de Moraes to Brazilians.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	38	32	3:30 P. M.	40	43
6 A. M.	39	33	6 P. M.	49	41
9 A. M.	39	35	9 P. M.	34	39
12 M.	44	38	12 P. M.	32	36

Average temperature yesterday.....37½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....39⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....31¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, South Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TRINITY'S DUTY—THE BROADER VIEW.

We have been glad to record the fact that certain repairs are going on in the tenement houses of Trinity Church. The investigations of the Health Department, made in the course of its regular duty and much less thorough than they would be were the department better equipped, supplemented by the inquiries of the press, have guided the managers of Trinity in the right direction. That is a good sign, but a feeble one. We sincerely trust that it is only the first step toward a policy worthy of the church and of the gentlemen in whose hands the business of the church rests.

We have already said that we are not inclined, nor is the public, to judge these gentlemen harshly. Their course in the past is susceptible of explanation and, in a certain degree, of excuse, though hardly of justification. The property of which they have charge consists for the most part of old buildings in a region deserted by the class for which the buildings were constructed and for which, in their time, they were comfortable and respectable dwellings. These structures have changed rather than been changed for the most part into small tenements not strictly tenements in the eye of the law, and holding from two to five families, renting at low rates, and probably yielding a very moderate net return, if any. Had this property been owned by private owners, their interest might have impelled them to reconstruct it on a definite plan, to improve it, to make it at once more desirable and more profitable. Or, on the other hand, it might have been run even worse than it has been. What has actually happened, it seems from the facts disclosed, is that the property has been managed by persons whose main interest and occupation were elsewhere, and has been allowed, without conscious neglect and certainly with no desire to extort high rents for poor tenements, to fall into its present unfortunate state. The disclosure of that state, we have no doubt, has been a painful surprise to those apparently responsible, though indirectly, for what has happened.

In these circumstances the duty of the officers of Trinity Church is fairly plain. It is at the very least to put their houses in the condition as to cleanliness, water, light, plumbing, drainage, ventilation, and safety which the law requires, adopting and applying the standard of the law even where its strict letter, technically construed, does not cover their case. This, we are confident, will be done, not so promptly perhaps as could be expected from a business concern, nor so thoroughly, but fairly well. But it seems to us that, beyond this simple duty, there is a great opportunity for Trinity Church. We do not know, and do not care at present to inquire into, the details of its resources, its obligations, income, and expenditures. But assuming, as we have the right to assume, that it can command money enough for a great work of lasting beneficence on a careful plan commensurate with the extraordinary extent of its landed property, the corporation has it in its power practically to revolutionize tenement-house life in the region where that property lies. We have shown that in the case of the very considerable tenements constructed by Mr. White in Brooklyn for the Chichester estate, and by the organization of which Mr. Cutting is the head in this city, excellent dwellings yield a very good return.

It is the present policy of Trinity, as explained by Col. Cruger, to convert the tenements that come under its complete control on the expiration of ground leases mainly into business buildings. It does, however, as we have already pointed out, build some tenements of the better sort. We venture to suggest that the corporation should consider a broader, more comprehensive policy, with a higher aim, capable of producing permanent results of the most valuable character. Business buildings may very likely yield more money than the best tenement houses, but the latter are obviously capable of yielding a return in blessing, purifying, and ennobling the lives of the poor, which is of infinitely greater worth. Trinity now owns a large number of buildings and an area of land on which a still larger number can be erected. If, after due consideration, it could determine to devote this land, or so much as could be used, gradually to the construction of the best possible tenements, it would, in the course of no very long time, establish a centre of tenement-house life the good influence of which cannot be exaggerated. Its property lies in a part of the city where tenements are likely to be generally needed and readily rented, because they would be near to the places of work of the tenants. We believe the income for "Church, mission school, and philanthropic work" would not be materially diminished by such a policy and that the corporation could at the same time do added work, in the very process of earning that income, that would be in the same line or in a higher one.

COMPULSORY PEACE.

A bill has been presented in the House and drawn up by Messrs. Wright and Kernan for a Board of Conciliation between employers and employed in inter-State commerce. Its general purpose is a good one—to secure peaceable settlement of differences—but its methods are extreme and, we fear, impracticable. As a consulting and advisory body such a board might do good. That would depend largely on the intelligence and tact and fidelity of its members. But the bill makes it a misdemeanor for workmen to strike or for employers to discharge men without thirty days' notice during the pendency of any arbitration. That practically gives the board the power to enforce this condition indefinitely, and neither party would consent to it.

Something may be done, but we think not a great deal, by law to encourage voluntary conciliation and arbitration, which is, in the long run, the best possible policy for all concerned. It is to that end that legislation should strictly be directed and confined. It will be found utterly impracticable to enforce compulsory laws. There is no machinery adequate to it in our Government, and if it could be enforced it would lead to infinite complication and to great injustice on the one side or the other, and often on both.

SHALL THE INVESTIGATION FAIL?

It is a great pity that the Lexow committee is to have so brief a span of life. It is not accurate, of course, to say that the labors of the committee will terminate with the year. Senator Lexow has reminded those who were in danger of forgetting it that the life of the committee does not expire until the expiration of the Senate, of which it is the organ, and that that event will not happen until the 1st of January, 1896. But it is universally recognized, it has been publicly recognized by the members of the committee themselves, that the services of Mr. Goff as counsel have been the life and soul of the investigation. Mr. Goff's services have already richly entitled him not only to the thanks of the community, but to the Recordership which is awaiting him as the reward of his labors. Nobody will grudge him that or any other suitable reward. But all the same it is a pity that there is no way of getting a furlough for a Judge. If Mr. Goff were to "see the committee through" to the end of next year and the committee were disposed, as we really think it is, to do a public rather than a party service, we might have from it all the data that would enable us to convert the police force from a danger and disgrace into an ornament and defense of this municipality.

At present, and in these latter days, the committee is getting very "warm." The proof that Police Captains virtually kept all the gambling houses and brothels and swindling places in New-York has been accumulated until people are weary of it. What the people want to know now is, specifically and in the form of legal evidence, what it was that made the superiors of these Captains connive at their corrupt and brutal practices, and that is just what we are beginning to get at. There are witnesses whose testimony upon that point, if it could be extracted, would be convincing and valuable. One of them, a Commissioner, was long ago disabled by the investigation and retired from the public view with nervous prostration. Another, a go-between, is now credibly reported as "paralyzed on the left side, completely in the arm, and partially in the leg," and also to have his mind and memory hemiplegially affected. Nervous prostration and hemiplegia may be gratifying to the moralist so far as they go, but they can by no means be accepted as a full answer to the public demand for justice. Yet, as things look now, they are all that we are likely to get, unless the investigation is prolonged on the same lines on which it has heretofore been carried on. That is to say, they are all that we seem to be in the way of getting, excepting the conviction and sentence of a dozen or so of Police Captains, which also will be good enough in its way, but by no means a complete satisfaction.

It is just at this time that we seem to be coming upon a more promising trail. The evidence of Creeden, Taylor, and Intemann, of whom the first and last perjured themselves on impulse and from force of habit and told the truth after reflection, has carried the disclosures a step higher and has laid the evidence of corruption on the desk of an Inspector and "very near" to a Commissioner. But this is not yet satisfactory. We are unable to see indictments in this testimony. If a Captain or two more could be induced by pressure and a proper representation of the pains and penalties of perjury to "squeal," that would be well. If the screws could be put with like effect on an Inspector, that would be better. The dream of a Commissioner taking the stand and making a clean breast of it may be too wildly utopian, but the next best thing to that unrealizable vision would be a mass of testimony that would put a Commissioner in a statutory and penal "hole." We seem to be approaching that, and yet the time is very short. Mr. Goff is going to retire to a place of more emolument and ease, but of less utility. Who is there that can take his place and carry the investigation on to the results which it promises?

PREFERABLE TO THE MASSACHUSETTS BALLOT.

The Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs of this city has decided to petition the Legislature for an amendment of the election laws providing for the blanket ballot, and is to have a bill drafted making the desired provision. It recommends "the Massachusetts ballot," with the addition of party emblems opposite the names of candidates.

We presume this recommendation is made with a full understanding of what the Massachusetts ballot is, but we do not think it is well adapted to the suffrage qualifications of this State. In Massachusetts every voter must be able to read, unless he possessed the right of suffrage prior to 1857, when that requirement was first adopted. The law allows the small number now entitled to vote without being able to read to have one of the Inspectors enter the booths and mark their ballot for them. That is certainly not desirable in this State, where there is no educational qualification and where there are many illiterate voters whose Constitutional right cannot be "abridged."

On the Massachusetts ballot the names of all candidates for the same office are placed in alphabetical order under the designation of the office, and the party name is given after each candidate's name. Of course, each name has to be separately marked by the voter, and the order varies for candidates of the same party for different offices according to the initial letters of their names. Even with the addition of a party emblem after every name this would make it perplexing for voters unable to read.

We have never seen any objection to the simpler method of grouping all the candidates of each party together and allowing one mark to vote the whole ticket, which was provided for in the bill passed at Albany last Winter and disapproved by Gov. Flower only because it did not provide for blanket pasters. There would be less opposition to such a ballot, and, apart from that fact, it is to be preferred because of its simplicity and the ease with which it can be used. Most people vote "straight" tickets. For those who do not, the group system would present no greater difficulty than the Massachusetts system.

ELECTION PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

The interest that has developed in the South on the subject of "fair elections" is one of the most salutary results of the repeal of the Federal election law, and it is evident that the Republicans and Populists of that section, as well as the Democrats, would be prompt to protest against any new "Force bill." On the removal of all pressure of national authority upon the political action of the people and the conduct of their elections, the tendency of both the white and the negro vote to divide on other than the color line declared itself, as we had for years maintained that it would do.

In no State has this been more marked than in North Carolina, where the recent election was carried by a fusion of Republicans and Populists. There was a falling off of about 7,000 in the total vote as compared with that for Governor in 1892. The Democratic loss was over 9,000, while the vote for the fusion candidate this year exceeded the combined vote of the Republicans and Populists two years ago by some 5,000, the rest of the difference in the total being accounted for by the Prohibition vote of 1892. In yesterday's Times there was a significant dispatch from Raleigh explaining why Republicans in that State are opposed to any proposition to restore Federal interference. They know that it is what kept the Democratic Party "solid" so long in the South, and that its restoration would blight their growing hopes of controlling the State in time, as the Populist movement dies out.

But the most promising effect of relief from the irritating pressure so long felt and resented is the discussion of reform in the election laws. Complaint of election "frauds" is no longer confined to one side of the party line, and the existence of such frauds is felt to be a disgrace to the States that tolerate them. While they were deemed necessary or subsidiary in preventing the horrors of "negro domination," they were condoned, if not excused, and the effect was demoralizing to public sentiment. The plea of necessity is no longer accepted, and in several States there are strong movements in favor of more stringent election laws. Even Kolb's charges in Alabama are so far recognized as to furnish part of the incentive for a thorough revision of the present system, which lacks some very important safeguards and makes fraud easy for the party in control of the election machinery in the counties.

An illustration of peculiar sensitiveness on the subject has lately appeared in Tennessee. For the first time in many years the election was very close in that State, and the small margin on the returns was in favor of the Republicans. The Secretary of State insisted upon compliance with a long-neglected requirement of the law, that the poll lists and tally sheets for each county be filed with the official returns at the State Capitol. This caused considerable delay in tabulating and announcing the result, and even Democratic newspapers were strenuous in urging that there must be no tampering with these returns and no declaration not justified by their "face" as they came from the several counties. The official declaration of the election of State officers is yet to be made after a canvass by the Legislature in January, and there is still the demand that there be no "going back of the returns." This kind of sensitiveness is something new in a Southern State, and the general insistence upon "fair elections" and honest returns is a wholesome sign.

There are suffrage questions still unsettled in the South, and the fear of the ignorant and controllable colored vote has not passed away, though it has diminished as evidence has appeared that it was no longer wholly controlled in the interest of one party. The general feeling now is in favor of a constitutional restriction of the suffrage as a means of removing the apprehensions under which election frauds or the practical suppression of votes was excused as a necessary safeguard for public interests. A moderate and fairly applied educational qualification, adopted by legitimate means, cannot be reasonably objected to, and it will greatly promote the cause of fair elections and so foster the general law-abiding sentiment.

STEADY INCREASE IN TRAFFIC.

Improvement in both freight and passenger traffic is the story told by the railway statements for the second week of December. With the steady increase of passenger travel in the Eastern States and throughout the South comes the gratifying evidence of a healthful growth of west-bound freight traffic. The demand from Southern and Western cities for Eastern merchandise and manufactured articles increases week by week, and some of the railroads are embarrassed for lack of cars to carry the freight offered as promptly as they would wish.

The earnings reported by the railroads for the second week of this month show a slight increase over the encouraging figures of the first week. The Pittsburg and Western is able to report an increase of 50 per cent. in its gross earnings for the first two weeks of December. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which has been a very great sufferer for several weeks, reports $22,226 decreased earnings for the second week, as against $37,000 in the first week and about $155,000 decrease in the last week of November. The Louisville and Nashville shows an increase of $10,390 for the second week of this month, and the Chesapeake and Ohio $4,062 for the same period.

In the Southwestern section of the country the improvement in railroad traffic is very marked. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas earned $22,668 more the second week of this month than it earned in the corresponding period of last year. The St. Louis Southwestern increased its earnings $6,100, and the Texas Pacific reports an increase for the same week of $16,647. The last-named road did a very large business all through October and November, its net earnings for October reaching the remarkable total of $543,000.

Other roads that report increased earnings for the second week of December are the Lake Erie and Western, $5,000; the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, $3,527; the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, $1,844; New-York, Ontario and Western, $2,122; Ohio Southern, $1,417; Canadian Pacific, $1,000; International and Great Northern, $22,384; Mexican Central, $4,626; Mexican National, $5,919; Wabash, $329; Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, $1,017, and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, $400.

As an instance of the steady increase in railway traffic in the West, it is noted that 18,029 loaded freight cars were received and forwarded at Indianapolis within the week ending Dec. 15. This was an increase of 123 loaded cars over the business of the preceding week at the same point. About the same ratio of increase is shown by the reports of railroad business in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Louisville.

NO HURRY ABOUT ARIZONA.

Though Gov. Hughes of Arizona appears to be favorable to the admission of the Territory to the Union as a State, he gives some very good reasons in his annual report, just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, why the bill now pending in the Senate should not pass. It is a radical departure from the customary method of proceeding, inasmuch as it is not an enabling act, providing for a new Constitution, to be framed with a direct view to Statehood under Congressional authority, but a proposition to admit the new State out of hand with the very imperfect Constitution which was hastily adopted three years ago.

This was, perhaps, the most rapid case of Constitution making on record. The Territorial Legislature, in March, 1891, passed an act providing for a convention, to consist of twenty-two delegates. These were chosen at a special election, held in the following May, on a very light vote. The convention met on the first Monday in September, and within a month it had the Constitution finished, and in December it was submitted to a vote and ratified. The total vote was only 7,722, which was less than two-thirds of that cast at the previous general election. It is this Constitution with which it is proposed to admit Arizona as a State.

A Constitution devised by a score of men in thirty days' time might be a product of consummate wisdom, but in this case it was not. We have seen it charged that the delegates in the convention of 1891 represented the railroad corporations and the gamblers and liquor sellers of the Territory. However that may be, the Governor, while declaring that Statehood is "paramount to all other issues with our people," admits that it is a very imperfect instrument, and says that the people took very little interest in the subject when it was submitted to a vote, and had no serious idea that it was to be accepted by Congress. He is evidently cautious in his statements on account of the present popularity of the Statehood movement, but he says that it is "claimed" that certain provisions are "vague and indefinite and subject to conflicting constructions," and that others are "objectionable" for reasons which he gives. He recommends on his own responsibility that "Arizona's admission to Statehood be in line with usual precedents, to the end that every citizen now in Arizona may have a voice in the framing and ratifying of the Constitution of the State Government they so much desire to enjoy."

There is certainly no occasion for such haste in getting Arizona into the Union that the "usual precedents" should be disregarded and a Constitution should be accepted which the Governor of the Territory admits to be defective and unsatisfactory. Gov. Hughes's report is a long one, and goes into the affairs of the Territory in detail, in order to make out as good a case as possible, but he does not estimate the population at more than 70,000, including 11,334 Mexicans and 1,362 Chinese. This is a good deal less than half the ratio for a single member of Congress, and not a promising constituency for two United States Senators. Arizona can surely wait long enough to have an enabling act passed under which a State Constitution may be framed with care and adopted with deliberation. The pending bill has been through the House and favorably reported by the Senate committee, but it ought to go no further. Such haste in making States out of this kind of material verges on the ridiculous.

The suggestion is made by Secretary Herbert that the statute which allows lands in Florida not needed by the navy to be transferred to the Interior Department should be extended so as to include lands in Alabama and Mississippi. The matter is a simple one, yet it is necessary for the proper care of certain timber reservations. In the old days of wooden war vessels, live oak was so highly prized that the navy took the precaution to secure various areas covered with it, in order to have a supply of material for shipbuilding. That is all over now, and the navy has quantities of live oak, cut and seasoned, that it would be very glad to sell. Naturally, also, it no longer wants its lands, nor can it properly look after them; and Secretary Herbert is wisely making use of the statute concerning Florida lands to put the latter where they can be taken care of and kept clear of trespassers and plunderers, under the Interior Department. This legislation should be promptly extended in the way he desires.

WHY NOT GET ALONG WITHOUT SERVANTS?

Harlequin, Lafleur, Laviolette, Parker, and the Rest a Bad Lot.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Admiral Benham said in a remarkable interview published in England, which you reprinted, that we had to expect an invasion of the peoples of the extreme Orient—Chinese, Japanese, and Thibetans—and that these Ouro-Altaic races would absorb Europe and America like a caramel. In truth, this plague is not very imminent, but it has come here already in a different form, perhaps more terrible and implacable.

The maids, the cooks, the immense population of soubrettes, Lisette and Florine, the valets, Harlequin, Lafleur, Laviolette, and Parker, have reduced modern society to slavery after they have ravaged it as Rome was ravaged by the Gepidae. There is not one family, opulent or poor, not troubled by sorrows not domestic—but of domestics! These personages of comedies have thrown off the mask and are applying to their own usage the celebrated maxim, "Be happy, that is real happiness."

To receive the wages of a Governor, do nothing, make the handles of baskets dance an epileptic bacchanal—such is their ideal, and they realize it. There is a legion of cooks who have bound themselves by frightful oaths not to remain in a "situation" for a longer time than seven days. In this short space of time they perpetrate Locustean stews, put sugar in the mutton and red pepper in the rum omelet, replace by axle grease the fresh butter of your farm that they reserve for themselves, and hide the chafing dishes in the coal so that they will not have to wash them. If the housekeeper makes a remark, the cook asks for her money—and gets it. During her campaign she absolutely refuses to show the butcher's bills, saying, "I am not a thief." She quits, and it happens that she is, precisely, a thief. She has paid neither the butcher nor the milkman nor the others, and, like a comet, she leaves behind her a long, dazzling trail.

It has been extremely difficult to go to a house twice in one week and see the same servants. Recently a favorite New-Yorker gave a dinner to his friends. He wished to make them taste the delicate and learned dish the receipt of which has been for many years in his family and which he calls "soufflé de perdreaux." It had been announced, and the guests expected it anxiously, but what was their astonishment when, instead of it, came veal! The host called for his chef and asked him to explain. This functionary replied in a tranquil voice: "My dear Sir, veal has been calumniated. Cooked in a vulgar fashion, it is nothing but a political expression; but with olive oil, seasoned with Ethiopian pepper, it may be appreciated by the most fastidious. Anyhow, in every household everybody should be accommodating, and feathered game is hostile to my temperament."

Yesterday, after he had heard a knock at his door and said, "Come in," he saw his valet Desiré enter, gracefully wound up in a slate-colored suit, guillotined by his collar, wearing a turtle-dove blood scarf, and his paws strangled in blue, silk-seamed gloves.

"I regret to announce that I cannot remain in your service, Sir."

"Why," said the banker, "are you badly fed or overworked?"

"On the contrary," replied the valet, "I can only praise the situation which I have filled so well, but the house is in such good order and so well managed that I find it impossible to realize any supplementary benefits from it."

"That is, you wish you could * * *"

"Oh, Sir," said the valet, "steal is a very rough word. You are too eminent a speculator not to know that a business transaction is bad when it yields only results which were expected. In finance, as in everything else, it is the superfluous that is necessary."

This was frank enough, but there are Desirés of the feminine gender. Suddenly, while dressing her mistress, the maid said: "Ten thousand dollars. Is that too much for the letters?"

"What letters?" Madam asked, not understanding at all what her maid meant.

"The letters of your son, of course. I should have been a child not to get letters from him, and now that he is to be married I am thinking of selling them."

"Oh," Madam said, "return them to me at once."

"I think not, Madam," said the maid. "The originals are in my attorney's safe, but I have copies of them which were reproduced by the heliotype process."

These types of servants are interesting, because of the intensity of their corruption, but the great mass of them take pleasure in simply striking with their broomsticks the gold and painted doors of your house. They also wash the floor of the kitchen with the greasy water of the sink in order to leave a reminiscence of them which cannot be easily effaced.

The remedy for this state of things is easily applied. Get along without servants.

We live in houses the rooms of which are not larger than pocket handkerchiefs. Let us remember that furniture is absolutely useless.

Furniture—what for? To classify clothes which it is better to renew from time to time, letters which it is better to burn, linen that the first wash will destroy. An initial divan like that of the Orientals, formed of a plank nailed to the wall and covered with cushions and pillows, and, if one wish, a table—this is more than one needs. A man worthy of the name does not need more than five or six volumes for his library. If he wants reference books he can go to the Astor.

If we adopt this wise measure, who will be in the lurch? The servants. They will be forced to acquire talents and to learn trades. The domestics will be reduced to the necessity in which I find myself of writing books, correcting proofs, and even writing plays, to which theatrical managers will personally add faults of grammar and original situations borrowed from the best-known works of Scribe and Sardou. H. VAN E.

The Model Newspaper of America.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Allow me to congratulate the managers of The New-York Times on its great features as a news gatherer. I cannot see how it can be improved. In the respect referred to, it seems to stand head and shoulders above all competitors. It is the model newspaper of America. S.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1894.

THE PROBLEM OF POLICE LEGISLATION

By Dorman B. Eaton.

In considering the plan I have proposed of adding three members to the present Police Commission, instead of enacting one hasty and mischievous law for arbitrary removals without cause, and another hasty law for creating a new Police Board, it is important to note that this plan would not, for a day, hinder any judicious proceedings for removing any of the old Commissioners, but, on the contrary, would facilitate, as much as the Lexow committee itself, investigation and exposure of hidden abuses.

The Hon. Carl Schurz, whose views are entitled to respect, has proposed a new commission of three or five members for the sole purpose of investigating and reconstructing the force; and he thinks the discharge of their duties would require about two years. His plan has much merit, but is open to these objections: First—The difficulty of creating a new commission and defining its duties would be greater than that of putting new members on the old one. Second—An authority divided over the same force between these new Commissioners and the old ones would lead to conflicts. Third—It is desirable that new Commissioners who have become familiar with police affairs by two years' careful study should remain, and not leave when they had become most competent to serve the public.

If it be said that more than three new members should be added, so as to give them an absolute majority, I will not very seriously object, though with three such men on the board as Mayor Strong would appoint there would be an end of secret and mischievous action for the screening of criminals, the bartering of patronage, and the use of Plattite diplomacy.

In fear of their own safety, the Plattite Commissioners would be docile enough, and Martin will cease to be Commissioner on the 1st of May next.

The following additional advantages seem likely to flow from the plan I have proposed:

First—The police administration would go on in a safe and orderly way under existing laws, which are in a considerable measure adequate—when honest and competent men are Commissioners—until the secrets of the police records, the vicious methods heretofore practiced, and wisdom gathered from better police experience elsewhere should be set forth in the reports provided for.

In the light of such reports an adequate police law can be prepared and enacted, which would be a model for the whole country, and the grave calamity would be avoided of passing a crude law without adequate information. No good police law can be prepared without more study and time than an investigating committee in the midst of a session of the Legislature or lawyers absorbed in their private affairs can give to it without compensation. Competent persons should be employed to prepare a well-digested police law, for which at least a month of study is essential. The police laws relating to New-York City are voluminous and in great confusion; besides, there are 850 police rules, filling a volume of 240 pages, to which the index alone covers 112 pages. It requires the highest intelligence to deal with this difficult and vital subject, and it would be a disgrace to the reform movement and a calamity, not to New-York only, but to the whole country, if in needless hot haste to get some Commissioners out and put others in we shall by one crude law facilitate spoils-system methods of partisan proscription, and by another add more confusion to the great mass of the existing police laws and rules. The excellent police administration of England, which deserves our careful study, has been secured by investigations such as I have proposed, and by acting on a non-partisan policy, such as New-York City has just approved.

Second—Another important advantage of the plan proposed is this: By giving the three new Police Commissioners terms respectively of four, five, and six years, and not exposing them to removal without cause, they will all remain in office for years after the end of Mayor Strong's term, so that Tammany will not be aided in the gaining of a majority through its ability to promise and award—under a reform law for arbitrary removals—the places not only of every Commissioner, but of every Police Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, Roundsman, patrolman, and laborer in the Police Department, as the certain spoils of its victory. The promise of such spoils and the power to award them in case of a victory would bring tens of thousands of votes to Tammany. I will not enlarge on this immense advantage of my plan—as it will come up again in dealing with the theory of only one Commissioner—an advantage quite unjustifiable if secured merely for party ends, but a duty as well as an advantage when creating a non-partisan Police Board in the public interest only.

Laws upon important subjects carelessly drafted by men having insufficient knowledge and obliged to work in haste and without compensation are the cause of much confusion in administration and needless contention in the courts. It would be a great blessing to New-York City if now, when the opportunity is excellent, the Legislature would make provision for employing the best available ability for framing its police laws and rules.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE OPERA

Mme. Eames Reappears as Juliet and Signor Campanari Sings Mercutio.

"Romeo et Juliette" was performed for the third time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was one of good size and of plentiful enthusiasm. The performance was in every way worthy of applause. Mme. Eames reappeared as Juliet, a part in which she made herself popular last season. She was in good voice last night, and acquitted herself with credit. Another change in the cast was the substitution of Signor Campanari for Signor Gromzeski in the rôle of Mercutio. This was a decided change for the better. Signor Campanari sang the music with vigor and judgment, although his French was none of the best. He acted, too, with plenty of fire.

Signor Abramoff took M. Plançon's place as Capulet, and this change was not for the better. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. M. Jean de Reszke repeated his familiar impersonation of Romeo, which is accepted now as one of the model performances of the operatic stage. He was not in the best voice last night, but his art is so excellent that he overcomes difficulties that would be serious to a singer of less skill. M. Edouard de Reszke appeared once more as Frère Laurence, and was heard, as he always is, with great pleasure. Mlle. de Vigne sang the small rôle of Stephano commendably. The chorus and orchestra did their work acceptably. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

The New Editor of Harper's Weekly.

It is announced that Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson has accepted the editorship of Harper's Weekly. Mr. Nelson has had an experience in journalism, always creditable to himself, of over twenty years since his graduation from Williams. It began, after the futile dalliance with the law which has been the apprenticeship of many newspaper men, in an engagement as a Washington correspondent, and has continued in a series of engagements with New-York journals. He was the private secretary of Mr. Carlisle when that gentleman was Speaker of the House of Representatives. For some years Mr. Nelson has maintained a constant connection as contributor with the Harper periodicals, and since Mr. Curtis's death has been among the chief editorial contributors to Harper's Weekly. In politics, as has been shown not only by these contributions, but by signed articles in The Forum and elsewhere, he has been a consistent and enlightened independent Democrat, and the highly-respectable political and literary tradition of The Weekly will take no detriment at his hands. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Reform, the Players, and the Century Club, and is universally and emphatically persona grata.

ALLEGED ARMENIAN WOES

Tales About Minister Terrell's Conduct Are Discredited.

OLD STORIES RETOLD AS IF NEWS

Correspondence of Two Complainants to Missionaries Answered in Advance by Official Records.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the Turkish Government, through Musin Pasha, Minister of Police, has offered a Spanish explorer residing in Sassoun large sums of money if he will minimize the details published in Europe of the Armenian outrages. The plan is to have the explorer deliver a series of lectures in England and on the Continent, belittling the trouble in Armenia.

The Cologne Gazette publishes letters from Constantinople, giving details of the Armenian massacre. These communications refer to the events which have been under discussion for some time past, and do not, as alleged by a certain news agency, relate to fresh massacres. Neither do they contain any information which has not been already covered in the dispatches of the United Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Letters from Armenian-born American citizens, now abroad, are filled with statements that United States Minister Terrell has refused to furnish them with protection. Several cases of alleged flagrant outrages perpetrated in the City of Constantinople, it is said, were treated by him with complete indifference.

The Rev. Mugurdieh Grabedian of this city tells this story:

Hayrabed Jeknavorian, one of the best-known Armenians in Boston, a photographer, returned to his native country last August. He had resided in Boston nine years, and had become an American citizen. On his departure he obtained passports from Washington. Landing at Pire, Greece, he applied to the American Consul there to visé his passport to Ordoo. The Consul replied that it was not necessary, that the American Minister at Constantinople would give full protection, and, moreover, he would write. When Mr. Jeknavorian reached Constantinople, however, he was seized by Turkish officers, beaten, and dragged before the police tribunal. The only charge was that he was an Armenian, and had just returned from America.

The Judge, on seeing his passports and hearing his statements that he was an American citizen, ordered him taken to the American Consul General. The Consul General replied that he was powerless to afford protection to one who had been born in Armenia, although now an American citizen. Just then Minister Terrell passed, and the Consul General called him in. Mr. Terrell tersely declared he could do nothing, and advised Mr. Jeknavorian to go back to America at once.

The latter, much cast down at the thought that his long journey had been undertaken for nothing, implored Minister Terrell to intercede with the Sultan, but was again peremptorily refused.

"But," exclaimed Mr. Jeknavorian, "are you not sent here for the purpose of extending the protection of the United States over all her citizens who visit here?"

"Don't meddle with what is none of your business," replied Mr. Terrell.

After being followed about for days by spies, Mr. Jeknavorian finally managed to elude them and escape across the Russian frontier. He is now in Batoum, and writes indignant letters to his friends in Boston. He is not sure, he says, that it might not be well to become a Russian subject, for then, at least, he might get a chance to visit his old home and family, since Russia would not suffer one of her subjects to be treated with such indignities.

Another case of abominable outrage is that of Paul Bedighian, who had been in this country ten years, and was a naturalized citizen, with full prerogatives. On landing in Constantinople he was at once arrested, subjected to the vilest indignities, and, after being beaten and abused, was thrust into a jail almost as bad as the Black Hole of Calcutta. Here he was imprisoned three days, with no food but black bread and water.

At the end of that time he was taken before the police tribunal, and, on showing his passport, was sent to the American Consul General. The latter listened to his story, and promised to lay the case before Minister Terrell. The Minister made no attempt to obtain redress for the injuries suffered, but said he would endeavor to obtain from the Sultan a pass permitting Mr Bedighian to visit his home in Ordoo.

For four months the unfortunate man was put off from day to day. At last the Secretary of the Legation advised him kindly to wait no longer. "For," he said, "Mr. Terrell is the most faithful of all the Sultan's Turks."

Mr. Bedighian had the greatest difficulty in getting aboard ship to return to America, and it was only by bribing the officers that he and his wife got away in safety.

The cases will be laid before Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—There has been no change in the policy of the United States in regard to the Armenian question. Alleged telegrams from Constantinople, stating first that the President would not, and then that he would, send a delegate with the commission, are stated to be a rehash of incidents many days old. The facts were all laid before Congress by the President in a message a week ago.

On Nov. 30 the Sultan invited the United States, as a neutral power, to appoint a representative on the Turkish commission, and two days later the President declined.

On Dec. 5 the President reconsidered his refusal, and on that day Secretary Gresham cabled to Minister Terrell these instructions:

The Turkish Minister yesterday repeated the Sultan's desire that an American join the Turkish Commissioners in the investigation, and, moreover, the British Government, a party to the treaty of Berlin, has expressed its desire that a capable and upright citizen of the United States participate and report his individual conclusions.

The President, therefore, recommends that Mr. Jewett, Consul at Sivas, accompany the Turkish commission (not, however, as a member of it) to the district in which the alleged atrocities were committed, and, after full and impartial investigation, report the facts for the information of this Government. He will not join the Turkish or other Commissioners in any report. You will inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, if necessary, ask proper escort for Mr. Jewett.

These instructions are still in force. Secretary Gresham has no idea of changing them, and this Government is simply awaiting the acceptance by Turkey of the condition imposed by President Cleveland that Mr. Jewett act independently of the Turkish commission.

In official circles little reliance is placed on reports without date from Constantinople via Boston, imputing to Minister Terrell an absence of solicitude for American citizens, especially as all his correspondence with the State Department indicates marked activity on his part in behalf of Americans who have brought complaints to him. Mr. Terrell's Americanism, as indicated in official correspondence made public, has always been of the most vigorous sort, and in many instances has been exceedingly frank for a diplomat in his insistence that American passports be respected by Turkish officials.

On Sept. 29, 1893, Minister Terrell wrote to Secretary Gresham as follows:

The unsatisfactory condition of the treaty relations between the United States and Turkey on the subject of naturalization is daily becoming more embarrassing. The recent correspondence between the Turkish Minister and yourself on the subject of Turkish policy in refusing to naturalize Armenian subjects the right to return here had its origin in their belief that they returned only for seditious work. I am applied to almost daily to relieve returning Armenians from annoyance and arrest.

Thus far, while the Turk will not concede to those naturalized after 1869 The status of American citizenship, I have succeeded in securing in each case the relief needed. But in the nature of things this good fortune in evading trouble cannot last long.

I said to the Grand Vizier only last week that, when my country naturalized a man, it followed him with its flag so long as he was honest, and that, while I regretted the disagreement as to the status of Armenians naturalized since the law of 1869, without their consent, it could only be regulated as to the future by treaty, and, as Turkey was the power most interested, I awaited her propositions, for I had no instructions, and hence no propositions to make.

The very case brought into question in the Boston complaint was referred to. Mr. Terrell sent a full account to the State Department of the arrest of Paul G. Redighian, in October last year. He said that Redighian, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was arrested and deprived of his passport, and was released on bail, no offense being alleged. His release was secured on demand of the Consul General of the United States. Mr. Terrell did not learn of the case until the day before he wrote, but Oct. 21 he reported to the State Department that Redighian had been permitted to go into the interior, as he desired. Mr. Terrell added: "He will, of his own volition, return here in thirty days, en route for the United States," Oct. 27 Secretary Gresham sent to Minister Terrell a cable dispatch, recognizing the right of Turkey to exclude aliens, and stating that absence of a treaty made it impossible to insist that the naturalization of Armenians in the United States should be respected by the Turkish Government. The following day Minister Terrell replied that he had demanded the release and surrender of Redighian under the authority of instructions by Mr. Bayard to his predecessor. This report continues:

The contention with the Porte has been its claim of right to treat as Turkish subjects those Turks who have been naturalized in the United States since 1869 without consent of the Ottoman Government. Under the authority of instructions to this legation above referred to, I could not do otherwise than regard the man Redighian as the equal of any native-born American citizen. So regarding him, I could not do otherwise under the fourth article of the treaty with the Ottoman Porte of 1830 than claim for myself and the Consul here the exclusive right to imprison him if he had committed an offense. While recognizing under the instructions of your telegram the right of the Porte to exclude returning Turks, I deemed it necessary in the interest of humanity, without waiting for instructions, to secure if possible the issuance of an order by the Grand Vizier to his subordinates exempting our naturalized citizens from arrest unless they refuse to depart, and requiring them in all cases to report the presence of undesirable citizens of the United States to the nearest Consul or consular agent.

The published volume of diplomatic correspondence of last year contains numerous other instances of Mr. Terrell's energetic interference in behalf of American naturalized citizens, and appears to refute in every particular Redighian's story to the Boston missionaries.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Count Projevalsky, Russian Vice Consul at Erzeroum, will represent Russia in the investigation of the Armenian atrocities. It is reported from Rome that Russia and Italy will send separate agents to Erzeroum to conduct an independent inquiry.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says that United States Consul Jewett insists upon accompanying the Commission of Inquiry, despite the unfavorable attitude of the Porte.

The Armenian Society has made this statement:

"The Archbishop of Marash has been removed from the jail in Aleppo, and it is feared has been hanged. Inquirers at the British Consulate are informed that the officials are not aware of the Archbishop's whereabouts. The Bishop of Hadjin and the Archbishop of Zeitoun, who have long been victims of insult and outrage, have been condemned to death, as has also Father Gavork of Marash. Sister Elizabeth and twenty-three other Armenians of Zeitoun, whose terms of three years each have expired, are still detained in prison. The Government's declaration that the fires in Adana, Hadjin, and Beylin were caused by Armenians has excited the Moslems, although all know that the buildings destroyed had been occupied by Armenians, the church in Beylin has been closed, and the priest and fifteen conspicuous members are in prison in Aleppo. The convents at Hadjin, Zeitoun, and Fournouz have been closed, and the Bishop of Adana has been exiled to Jerusalem."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—Izmalian has been elected Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople to succeed Achikian. He still lacks the Porte's approval.

THE DOMINION'S NEW CABINET.

Sir John Thompson as Appreciated by Sir Charles Tupper.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 19.—The new Cabinet has at last been formed, and the official list, given out to-night for the first time, stands as follows:

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell; Postmaster General—The Hon. Sir Adolphe P. Caron; Minister of Marine and Fisheries—The Hon. John Costigan; Minister of Finance—The Hon. George Eulas Foster; Minister of Justice—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper; Minister of Railways and Canals—The Hon. John Graham Haggart; Minister of Public Works—The Hon. Joseph Aldric Ouimet; Minister of Militia and Defense—The Hon. James Colbrooke Patterson; Minister of the Interior—The Hon. Thomas Mayne Daly; Minister of Trade and Commerce—The Hon. William Bullock Ives; Minister of Agriculture—The Hon. Auguste Real Angers; Secretary of State—The Hon. Arthur R. Dickey; without portfolios—The Hon. Sir Frank Smith, the Hon. D. Ferguson, and Dr. Montague; not in the Cabinet: Solicitor General of Canada—The Hon. John Joseph Curran; Controller of Customs—Nathaniel Clarke Wallace; Controller of Inland Revenue—The Hon. John Fisher Wood.

Services in memory of the late Sir John Thompson will be held in the Basilica here on Friday morning. All the Government offices will be closed, in order to give employes an opportunity to attend. Premier Bowell has received a cable dispatch from Sir Charles Tupper saying that the Blenheim will sail Saturday morning, and may be expected at Halifax on the morning of Monday, the 31st inst. It is therefore probable that the State funeral will take place at Halifax on Wednesday, Jan. 2.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The body of Sir John Thompson will be accompanied on the passage of the Blenheim from Portsmouth to Halifax by Sir Charles Tupper and Senator Sanford.

Sir Charles Tupper has received a diploma of honorary fellowship in the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, as a mark of appreciation of his recent address upon the economic progress of Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper has contributed to The Canadian Gazette an article giving his memoirs of the late Sir John Thompson, in which he says:

I knew Sir John Thompson since he was a clerk in a lawyer's office in Halifax. Later he was a reporter for the Nova Scotia Assembly, in which capacity his work was accurate and admirable. From this pursuit he was called to the bar, where he showed the greatest acumen, never missing a point. In 1885, when Sir John A. Macdonald offered him the position of Minister of Justice, he listened to all that could be said of the service he might render Canada, but would not leave the bench except with the concurrence of his closest friend, the Right Rev. John Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish.

Sir Charles says he himself saw the Bishop afterward, and that subsequently Sir John accepted the position. "While Sir John was in the Cabinet, in 1887-8, great weight was attached to his judgment. He was always genial and rather diffident, but gave an opinion with no hesitating spirit and with a wealth of argument and good sense."

Sir Charles says that he accepted the post of plenipotentiary to Washington in the consideration of the Atlantic fishery question, in 1887, only upon the condition that Sir John Thompson should accompany him as the legal adviser of the plenipotentiaries. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Sackville soon learned to appreciate his command of the question. Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Sir Charles Tupper on the day of Sir John Thompson's death his regrets at his untimely end and referred to the fisheries negotiations at Washington during which he learned his worth and ability.

Lord Sackville wrote:

I condole with you and the Dominion. Sir John Thompson's great merits can only be appreciated by those who knew him. His loss at this time is a great calamity. The spirit in which he dictated the policy of Canada toward the mother land has been fully recognized, and will, let us hope, continue to animate both Governments.

Sir Charles Tupper quotes the testimony of United States Ambassador Bayard, Lord Chief Justice Russell, and Sir Richard Webster as to Sir John's worth and ability. Both he and Sir John had arranged to dine with Lord Russell and spend two days with Lord Mount-Stephen at Brocket Hall.

Lord Lansdowne wrote to Sir Charles Tupper under date of Dec. 14 as follows:

It was with deep concern that I heard of the death of Sir John Thompson. While I was Governor General of Canada I was thrown much into contact with him, and it was impossible to know him without being impressed with his immense ability and statesmanlike power. That he had other qualities which made him a most agreeable and interesting colleague nobody is better aware than yourself. His loss is a very great one to the Dominion and the empire. Please convey an expression of the deep sympathy which Lady Lansdowne and I feel with Lady Thompson.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, answered to-day Ambassador Bayard's letter of condolence. "Your words touch me deeply," he wrote, "and will be warmly appreciated by Lady Thompson and the people of Canada."

MEXICANS AND GUATEMALANS.

Secretary Limantour's Report and Minister de Leon's Talk.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 19.—The Government officially publishes the budget of the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year of 1895-6, as prepared by José Ives Limantour, Secretary of the Treasury. The estimate of the known sources of revenue treated in the budget amounts to $26,747,080, leaving a balance of $17,330,522.39 to be raised by duties on imports, which, it is hoped, will be collected by the Custom House owing to the generally increased prosperity of the country.

Señor Emilio de Leon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, arrived last night, accompanied by the secretaries of the new Guatemalan Legation, to be established in Mexico. The Minister will informally present his compliments to the Secretary of Foreign Relations to-day, and at some convenient time during the present week a conference will be held, at which an understanding will, it is hoped, be arrived at on the Mexico-Guatemala boundary question, which threatens grave international complications between the two republics at present.

Señor de Leon believes the boundary question will be amicably settled, and says, in regard to the dispute:

"The sole point at issue is, Guatemala holds that its boundary should extend more to the north, to include what Mexico is laying claim to as part of the State of Chiapas. This matter can, or, ought to be, easily arranged to the satisfaction of both countries."

He denies that armed bands of Guatemalans have invaded Mexican territory and destroyed logging camps, and says that there is no extraordinary armed force on the Mexican frontier of his country. He insists that Guatemala "desires peace, and will take no other steps than diplomatic measures, for the present at least."

MORE VICTORIES OF JAPANESE.

Indications that Two Divisions of the First Army Are Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Japanese Legation this evening received a cable dispatch from the Japanese headquarters, at Hiroshima, which reads as follows:

"The Third Division of the First Army took Hai-Mo-Ching on Dec. 12, and occupied Hai-Cheng on the 13th of December. Both places are on the route to New-Cheng and Liao-Yang."

The Legation here regards these victories as very important ones, indicating the nearing of the Second and Third Divisions of the First Army.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Mgr. Mutel, head of the Catholic missions in Corea, writes that the position of the native Christians is most serious. The rebellious Tonghaks, he says, now threaten to invade the northern part of the peninsula.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says that a Japanese cruiser off Wei-Hai-Wei has captured a sailing vessel loaded with arms, ammunition, and provisions, consigned to Admiral Ting of the Chinese fleet. The vessel was towed to Talien-Wan.

Field Marshal Count Yamagata will resign the Presidency of the Privy Council, (Sumitsuin,) and will be appointed Inspector General of the Japanese Army.

The Central News correspondent at Tien-Tsin telegraphs that, on Dec. 10, Mr. Charles Denby, United States Minister at Pekin, received through the Tsungli-Yamen a note from the Dowager Empress of China accompanying valuable presents of silk and satin handkerchiefs embroidered with crape, which, the note explained, were intended for the foreign ladies who had subscribed to the purchase of the Testament, which was presented to the Dowager Empress on the occasion of her birthday.

The Emperor has ordered the troops to protect the churches in Pekin.

AMERICAN TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Unanimous Favorable Report of Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Signal failure has followed the attempt to defeat the Japanese treaty by publishing dispatches about alleged atrocities committed by Japanese soldiery at the capture of Port Arthur. The Senate, that was reported to have been "startled" by the news and to have postponed consideration of the treaty until it had recovered, did not take up the treaty in committee until to-day, and in one sitting of the Committee on Foreign Relations it decided to report the treaty to the Senate by a unanimous vote.

This will be very gratifying to Japan, which has received the news of the negotiation of the treaty with many manifestations of satisfaction and increased goodwill toward the United States. It does not appear that the reports about the excesses of the Japanese at Port Arthur weighed a feather against the action of the Foreign Relations Committee. From the remarks made by Senators on both sides of the chamber, it is apparent that the treaty will be approved in the Senate with almost the unanimity by which it passed the Foreign Relations Committee.

NAOKI MIYAOKA PROMOTED.

Lieutenant Who Described the Yalu Battle Now a Commander.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Lieut. Naoki Miyaoka, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation and the author of the account of the battle of the Yalu, published in The New-York Times on Sunday, Dec. 9, has received a telegram from the Imperial Navy Department informing him of his promotion to be a Commander in the navy of Japan. Commander Miyaoka is still a young man, but his ability is highly appreciated by those who have known him during his occupation of his present office in the last eighteen months.

Panama Canal Illusions.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—M. Tournerie, the Chief Engineer of the new Panama Canal Company, says that, although 800 men are working at the Culebra cutting, a definite plan is not likely to be decided on for eighteen months. Fifteen engineers went out a month ago, and eleven of them are about to start on a thorough survey of the isthmus. They will make borings and test the soil. It may be found advisable to dispose of the waters of the Chagres River by damming it in the mountain valleys, and thus forming lakes which can be utilized to supply the power for executing the works and eventually operating the locks. When the survey shall be complete, M. Tournerie will go to examine the route personally. Then he will preside over a commission which will decide whether the work shall be continued or abandoned.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Wedding of Miss Jessie Fellowes.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Henry Cecil Beaumont, second brother of Sir George Beaumont, Bart., and Miss Jessie Fellowes, daughter of Mr. George Fellowes of New-York, were married in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, this afternoon. The service consisted of the usual Episcopal ceremonial, but there was no choral singing. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Gordon Fellowes. Lord Romilly was groomsman. The bride's dress was of blue cloth, with an overbodice of white satin embroidered with gold. After the ceremony the bride and groom held a reception, at which were present Ladies Beaumont and Montagu, the Countess of Essex, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter of New-York, and many other members of London and New-York fashionable society. The bride received a large number of presents. The honeymoon will be spent in Paris and Cairo.

No Anti-Colonists in Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Daily News will have a leader to-morrow on the relations of England to her colonies. After discussing Canadian affairs at some length, the writer says:

We have not a colonial party like the French and Germans, because there is no anti-colonial party. It is very remarkable that, although the autonomous colonies unhesitatingly have used their commercial freedom against the mother country, no resentment whatever is expressed here. Young nations must learn wisdom from experience. Protection never in the long run succeeds, and free trade never in the long run fails.

Sentiment is the real link between the colonies and England. The Liberals under Laurier, as under Blake, are equally loyal with the Conservatives, and are anxious for a practical method of further uniting the empire and quickening and cheapening communication between London and the New World. The telegraph has done wonders, but steam has not done nearly all it can.

Guatemala's Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Señor Lazo Arriaga, the Gualemalan Minister, is authorized to deny the statements recently published about some claims made against the Guatemalan Government by the Ministers of Germany, Belgium, and the United States on account of alleged outrages suffered by subjects and citizens of those nations.

"We have no trouble with foreign Ministers or Governments," said Señor Lazo Arriaga, "except the last incident of the boundary question with Mexico, and this I hope will soon be adjusted. Foreigners as well as natives enjoy in Guatemala complete protection. They find there pleasant and suitable homes, and frequently amass considerable fortunes."

New Regulations of Road and Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The committee of Lloyds wrote to the Board of Trade a few days ago to protest against the new regulations as regards the rules of road and sea. They said that the regulations, if introduced, would complicate the system of fog sound signals, and would not relieve British ship owners of infringement of international regulations by screening sidelights. The board has replied that the Washington conference unanimously adopted sound signals and sidelights which coincided with the international code, and therefore the ship owners did not run any risk from foreign tribunals.

Berlin's Beer Boycott Persists.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The committee of the Socialist organization has rendered its account of the state of the beer boycott, which makes the following showing: The amount received in support of the boycott has been 155,148 marks, and the amount expended in carrying it on was 143,735 marks. The committee complains that the boycott has been feebly supported outside of Berlin, Hamburg having contributed only 160 marks. The brewers still maintain their lock-out and the boycott continues.

Crispi's Tormentor in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Ex-Premier Giolitti of Italy, the leader of the last attack upon Crispi, arrived here to-day. He looked fatigued. He drove to the residence of his married daughter, in Charlottenburg. He is reported to have exclaimed as he left the station: "How delightful to be away from politics. I beg everybody not to mention politics during my visit here. I do not desire to see the newspapers, Italian or German." He refused to grant an interview.

Britain's Largest Battle Ship.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The first-class barbette ship Magnificent, the largest British battle ship afloat, was launched at Chatham this afternoon. The vessel was baptised by Countess Spencer, wife of Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Rosebery and his daughters and many other distinguished persons were present. The length of the ship over all is 420 feet, and her displacement 15,000 tons. The cost of her hull was £627,500.

Court-Martial of Capt. Dreyfus.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The court-martial appointed to try Capt. Albert Dreyfus, accused of selling military plans and secrets to the Italian and German Governments, has decided to hear the case in camera. The trial began this morning, and Capt. Dreyfus wept as he entered the prisoners' dock. He has aged greatly in appearance since his arrest, his hair having become very gray.

Cabinet Crisis in Hungary.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent gives more positive form to the long prevalent rumors of Premier Dr. Wekerle's intention to resign. Wekerle conferred to-day with Banffy, Tisza, and ex-Minister Szell, one of whom he will propose as his successor. He apparently is riding for a fall, and his resignation is likely to be accepted. The crisis, however, will be purely ministerial.

Date of the Czar's Coronation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—According to the present arrangements the coronation of Czar Nicholas II. will take place in April, 1896. After the coronation the Czar and Czarina will proceed to Nijni-Novgorod, where they will open the National Exhibition. It is understood that extensive changes in the Government offices will be made at the beginning of the Russian new year.

An Arctic Explorer Returns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—Capt. Wiggins, the arctic explorer, and his party, who were lost to the world for several weeks last Fall, arrived at Archangel on Dec. 13. Five had been severely frostbitten and are in a hospital. All forty men suffered great hardships during their overland journey of thirty-two days from Chabalova to Pestozersk.

Riots in British Honduras.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Colonial Office has been informed that labor riots have broken out in Belize, British Honduras. There is no fear of serious consequences, as the war ships Partridge and Pelican are at hand, with a sufficient force of marines to control the mobs.

Sypher & Co. are daily receiving fresh importations of old silver, Sheffield plate tapestries, choice pieces of furniture, and articles of vertu generally. 246 Fifth Av.—Adv.

Milan Taxpayers Ask for Delay.

MILAN, Dec. 19.—The distillers of Milan resolved in their meeting to-day to ask the Government to defer the proposed increase of the tax on alcohol.

Official Reception in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador, will give his official reception next Wednesday. The Court master of ceremonies will present to him the diplomatists and politicians and leaders of Rome society.

Bark Elvira Tempest-Tossed.

CARDIFF, Dec. 19.—The bark Elvira, (Italian) Capt. Scomaglia, has arrived here from Newcastle, N. B. She reports having experienced fearful weather, during which her cargo shifted, and she sustained extensive damage to her port side.

Schouvaloff Remains in Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Daily News learns from Berlin that at the Emperor's request Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, may be left at his post there and not be transferred to the Governorship of Russian Poland.

Flour Tax and Free Cereals.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—In the Chamber M. Nayer said that the Government would propose a moderate duty on foreign flour and the free admission of cereals.

HE COULDN'T STAND THE HUMILIATION

A Naval Veteran Committed Suicide When Taken to the Almshouse.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 19.—Edward Lossie, an aged naval veteran, committed suicide this morning at the county almshouse, to which place he had been taken yesterday by force.

Lossie had been a man of some means, but to save his property from attachment had recently deeded it to his son.

While he managed to work enough to earn food, he was obliged to sleep in barns. He was too proud to beg, and refused to accept the hospitality of the county. The authorities, fearing the old man would freeze, siezed him and took him to the county home. The humiliation was too great for Lossie, and he took a fatal dose of poison this morning.

On the Use of Bad Language.

As Napier wrote of the assault of Badajos, "Many died and there was much glory, but happily the Brigadier General in temporary command of the Second Division, the mainspring of four hours' desperate resistance, survived." Essentially a fighting General, he was seen wherever bullets fell most thickly, and when not visible his voice was heard encouraging his men with a vocabulary borrowed from "the army in Flanders." It meant nothing, but will not bear repetition. Years after he was appointed to the Aldershot command, and her Majesty chanced to ask: "Has the new General yet taken up his command?" "Yes, your Majesty, he swore himself in yesterday," was the apt reply.—The Fortnightly Review.

The Standard Tooth Wash

of the age is SOZODONT. It has distanced competition. Discolored teeth are rendered white by its use. The breath derives fragrance from its aroma. It prevents and arrests dental decay. The gums become rosier and harder under its operation. All its ingredients are vegetable and antiseptic.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty, with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

COLT—BOWNE—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1894, at the home of the bride's parents, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D., assisted by the Rev. H. D. Waller, Elizabeth Haggerty, daughter of Robert Southgate Bowne, to Harris Dunscomb Colt of New-York.

HYDE—POTTER—At Grace Church, New-York, Dec. 19, 1894, by the Bishop of New-York, and the Rev. President Potter, William Henry Hyde and Mary Boyd, daughter of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter.

RUECAU—MORRIN—On Dec. 17, at St. George's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. John Atkinson, Louis H. R. von Ruecau of Darmstadt, Germany, to Georgina Margaretta, daughter of the late Richard Morrin, Esq., County Donegal, Ireland.

DIED.

BABBITT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, Rebecca Babbitt, widow of Benjamin T. Babbitt, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

BEATTY.—At her residence in this city, Dec. 19, 1894, in the 93d year of her age, Elizabeth Martin, widow of Thomas D. Beatty.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Pottsville, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.

DOMINICK.—Suddenly, at her residence in this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mary Day Dominick, wife of the late James W. Dominick, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, H. Blanchard Dominick, 14 West 49th St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.

EVANS.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1894, at Middletown, N. Y., Elise Josephine, wife of the Rev. David Evans, aged 22 years.

HARSTHORNE.—At Newark, N. J., on 17th inst., Eliza Simpson, wife of John Smith Hartshorne.

Funeral services from Central M. E. Church on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 9:30 A. M., at his late residence, 33 West Fifty-first Street, Eugene Kelly, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral services at the cathedral on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the NEW-YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY will be held at No. 415 Broome St. on THURSDAY, DEC. 20, at 11 A. M., to take action on the death of our late associate and Treasurer, Mr. Eugene Kelly.

BRYAN LAWRENCE, President.
ROBERT J. HOGUET, Secretary.

MARTIN.—On Monday, Dec. 17, Millicent Hollister, wife of William R. Martin, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 690 Park Av., Thursday morning, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Monday, Dec. 17, at his residence, Lakewood, N. J., after a lingering illness, George, youngest son of the late Matthew Morgan of New-York.

Funeral services will be held at Ascension Church, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROSS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 17, 1894, Alexander Martin Ross, son of the late Alexander M. Ross, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Grant Av., Plainfield, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New-York, foot of Liberty St., at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Friday morning.

WALLACE.—At Morristown, N. J., Dec. 18, 1894, John Hamilton Wallace, late of N. Y. City, and son of the late Major James S. Wallace.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 88 Maple Av., on Friday, Dec. 21, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at his residence, Charles E., son of the late Charles B. White, of Norwalk, Conn.

Funeral from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner Fifty-seventh Street, Friday, 21st instant, at 9:30 A. M.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY,
Mount Hope, Westchester County.
Office, 380 6th Av., N. Y. Telephone, 980-18th St.

Special Notices.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
RHEIMS, STEUBEN CO., N. Y.,
The Oldest Existing Wine Company in the United States.
THEIR BRANDS ARE RELIABLE.
THEIR CHAMPAGNES ARE MADE BY THE NATURAL PROCESS.
THEY ARE EQUAL TO THE IMPORTED,
THEY ARE SOLD AT
LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE.
THEY ARE PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Prices $12 to $14 per case.
Try Them. They Will Not Disappoint You.
Full Lines of Imported Wines and Liquors.
H. B. KIRK & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Special Notices.

HOLLAND ART GALLERIES.
A. PREYER & CO.,
329 5th Av., New-York.
NOW OPEN.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY LEADING DUTCH ARTISTS.
IMPORTANT WORKS BY
A. Mauve, Josef Israels, Jacob Maris, Willem Maris, J. Bosboom, A. Neuhuys, Weissenbruch, G. Poggenbuk, Kerer, L. Alma Tadema, and others.
The galleries are open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Saturday evenings from 8 P. M. until 10 P. M.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

New Publications.

BOOKS OF RARE EXCELLENCE.

JUST PUBLISHED!!

Dr. Chas. S. Robinson's New Volume on Simon Peter.

SIMON PETER; HIS LATER LIFE AND LABORS.

By Chas. S. Robinson, D. D. 12mo, neat cloth binding, fully illustrated. $1.25.

"Dr. Robinson has remarkable aptitude in what we may call modernizing historical themes, combining a vivid sense of what was, with a similarly keen sense of what now is, so making the past minister, in his most natural ways, to the wisdom for the present."—The Advance.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

SIMON PETER; HIS EARLY LIFE AND TIMES.

12mo, cloth, $1.00.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF THE SEASON.

IN THE WILDS OF THE WEST COAST.

By J. MacDonald Oxley, author of "Diamond Rock," "Up among the Ice Floes," &c., &c. 12mo, handsomely bound in cloth extra, and fully illustrated, $1.50.

"J. MacDonald Oxley knows how to write for boys. * * * It is a fresh, bright, enjoyable book, and no boy into whose hands it falls will be willing to lay it aside till he has finished the last chapter."—The Literary World.

"The hero of J. MacDonald Oxley's new book is a boy of fifteen. * * * The interest never flags, and the young reader will be the better for his companionship with a brave and manly boy like Rae Finlayson."—The Evening Post.

"It is written in a brisk fashion which the young will appreciate and is a good story in its way."—The Congregationalist.

"A breezy volume that will delight any wide-awake boy. The spirit of the whole is excellent, and not a few good lessons are taught in the course of the story."—The Golden Rule.

"A capital story of adventure for boys."—The Boston Journal.

A NOTABLE NEW BOOK.

HEROES OF ISRAEL.

By William G. Blaikie, D. D., LL. D., author of "A Manual of Bible History in Connection with the General History of the World." With numerous illustrations. 8vo, cloth extra, $1.50.

"As a delineator of Scripture biography, strong and picturesque, thoroughly evangelical and scholarly, Dr. W. G. Blaikie has already been widely read on this side of the sea. These books make excellent and helpful presents for Superintendent and teachers during the holidays."—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor of New-York Presbyterian Church.

"Will find favor with scholars, while sufficiently popular in style to be enjoyed generally also."—The Congregationalist.

"This volume, which is fully illustrated, will be cordially welcomed by every student of Scripture biography."—New-York Observer.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. Complete Illustrated Catalogue on application.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS,
PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS.
33 East 17th St., Union Square, N. Y.

"Not merely the novelist of Scotland, but apparently also the novelist of the century."—Sheffield Telegraph.

EDITION DE LUXE NOW READY.

S. R. Crockett's Scottish Masterpiece,

THE STICKIT MINISTER and Some Common Men.

By S. R. Crockett. 8th and Illustrated Edition. With a Preparatory Poem now first printed, by Robert Louis Stevenson, in fac simile; glossary of Scottish words, &c. 8vo, buckram cloth. Price, $7.

This elaborate edition, of which only 100 signed copies are for sale in America, is sympathetically illustrated by Joseph Pennell, E. A. Waterlow, A. R. A.; W. G. Burn Murdoch, William Mounsey, and H. Moxon

TURPIE ENDS HIS SPEECH

Has Told Now Why He Opposes the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

SENATE DOES NOT AGREE WITH HIM

No Doubt that the Bill Will Be Passed Within a Few Days—Mr. Morgan Will Reply to Turpie To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It will be possible to pass the Nicaragua Canal bill as soon as its friends in the Senate shall have made their speeches for it. Mr. Morgan will succeed in bringing it to a vote without much more delay. Opposition thus far has been made by but one Senator—Mr. Turpie—whose speech began several days ago and came to an end late this afternoon. The bill has many supporters, and apparently each desires to be heard in its favor. Mr. Cullom to-day opened the discussion of the measure, and Mr. Perkins followed him, both taking the ground that the importance of the proposed canal was far beyond any consideration of expense. Mr. Perkins's speech was a vigorous and sound argument for the canal. Mr. Turpie's chief contention against the bill was that the United States Government could not, under the Constitution, guarantee the bonds of the canal company.

Mr. Cullom, the first speaker of the day, urged the maintenance of the "wise policy known as the Monroe doctrine." The completion of the Illinois Ship Canal and of the Hennepin Canal, he said, was connected with the Nicaragua Canal, and he looked forward to the day when steam vessels from all the lake ports would carry the produce of the West to the Pacific ports. The importance of the undertaking was far beyond any consideration of cost or expense. Although the Nicaragua Canal should cost $100,000,000 and should possess no dividend-paying capacity, still it would be an undertaking demanded by the military necessities of the country, at any reasonable cost. But, when it offered such a return as might be reasonably expected in its commercial operation, there was an added reason for urging the passage of the bill.

In the course of Mr. Turpie's remarks, a severe comment was made by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) in charge of the bill, upon the strictures and censures indulged in by Mr. Turpie against the canal company and against the Committee on Foreign Relations. A disclaimer was made by Mr. Turpie, who said he would take the responsibility of saying—would exercise the extreme delicacy of saying—that a certain phrase in one of the sections of the bill was a very questionable one.

"The Senator from Indiana," Mr. Morgan said, with much asperity, "has carte blanche to say what he pleases."

"The Maritime Canal Company," Mr. Turpie continued, "is wholly without credit and without assets. Nobody would take its bonds or stock. It is a worthless, insolvent company."

In further discussion of the bill, Mr. Turpie said, with vehemence of manner:

The whole purpose and meaning of the bill, viewed from its text, is to have an endless, perpetual construction and commotion of the enterprise. If, accidentally, it is finished, well and good; that is an incident. If it is ever completed, that is an accident. But the $70,000,000 are only to be applied in the construction or prosecution of the work.

There is no certainty, and no provision for any certainty, that the work ever will be finished, and, as far as the legal intendment of this bill is concerned, it only secures the payment of money for work in the prosecution of the enterprise. The legal intendment does not compel completion. It does not require it. It does not demand that the work shall be finished. The plain, palpable presumption, on the reading of the text—every word of it—is that the completion of the work is a mere incident.

That is what compels me to draw a very delicate presumption that the whole bill, so far as its beneficiaries are concerned, is destitute of good faith, and has not a syllable of honesty in it.

In conclusion, Mr. Turpie offered an amendment as a substitute for the bill, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint three civil engineers, two of them to be from the Engineer Corps of the army, to make a survey and estimate the cost of the construction and completion of the Nicaraguan Canal, and to report as to its cost and practicability. He said that his substitute would require that to be done before any bonds were issued or guaranteed. He thought that that was as far as the Senate should go at this session, and that was going a great distance, as the Vanderbilt survey, in 1851, had cost $2,500,000.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) gave notice that he would reply to Mr. Turpie's speech tomorrow.

ASKS FOR MORGAN'S SEAT.

A Populist from Alabama Knocks at the Door of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—W. S. Reese of Alabama, a Populist who alleges that there were frauds in the Alabama election and that on account of them he failed to be elected a Senator from Alabama, in place of Mr. Morgan, has brought with him to Washington a certificate of election, signed by Kolb, who calls himself Governor of Alabama.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) this morning introduced in the Senate a resolution providing that a committee of five Senators, not more than two of the same political party, shall be appointed to make inquiry whether there is and for the last year and a half just past has been a republican form Congress from that State, and whether there to inquire into the manner of the election of United States Senators and members of Congress from that State and whether there was any fraud, force, intimidation, or other unfairness in the elections in Alabama, and to report by bill or otherwise with all due and convenient speed.

The resolution lies over under the rules.

TO INVESTIGATE LYNCHINGS.

Numerous Petitions Urging the Adoption of Mr. Blair's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Blair of New-Hampshire presented to the House today several hundred petitions from various sections of the country praying for the passage of his resolution for the investigation of acts of violence and lynchings alleged to have occurred on account of crime.

Mrs. Victoria Matthews, President of the Woman's Loyal Union of New-York and Brooklyn, in a letter to Mr. Blair says that the names on the petitions represent New-York City. Brooklyn, and adjacent cities. The petition from California bears the signatures of the Governor of the State and almost all of the State and various city officials.

Among the petitions is one from the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and 3,500 citizens of New-York.

NO CHANGE OF RULES JUST NOW

Senate May Consider the Matter at Opening of the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The failure of the Senate Committee on Rules to take any action at its meeting this morning on the many propositions before it looking to a change in the rules now governing the Senate is accepted by Senators as a positive indication that nothing will be done in this matter during the present Congress.

All the members were present at the meeting—Messrs. Blackburn, Harris, Gorman, Manderson, and Aldrich. The whole subject was canvassed in a pleasant and informal way.

It is probable that the committee will agree to the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, and meet after the adjournment of this Congress, and prepare such changes as may be deemed advisable, and report at the opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

INDEX TO GOVERNMENT BOOKS

A Contribution by Superintendent Ames Which Will Be Appreciated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—John G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior, has just issued to the Congress and to those libraries entitled to receive Government publications a "Comprehensive Index of Government Publications" for the years 1889-93. It is a folio of 480 pages and its value as a guide to those who seek information that has been published by the Government is very great.

Until this index was made there was no better reliance than the memory of document clerks. Mr. Ames, the author of the book, was one of these living indexes, and Amzi Smith, the Superintendent of the Senate Document Room, was another. In course of time, however, these sources of information will naturally fail, and it will be difficult to replace them in kind.

Mr. Ames has made a clearly comprehensible index in three columns. The principal column is the second, which is a subject index, the left-hand column indicating the name of the author of the publication or its place of origin. The third column tells the person in search of the information of which the subject index is a sufficient description, how to get it.

Now that Mr. Ames has shown the Congress that such an index can be made and made intelligibly, there can be no doubt whatever that the Congress will insist that an index on the suggested plan shall be made at regular periods, probably once a year. It is an improvement upon the bulky but very comprehensive index made some years ago by Ben: Perley Poore. That volume made more than 1,300 pages, but as it was neither a subject index nor an author's index, but simply a list of publications in chronological order, it was little better than a waste of paper and ink, to say nothing of labor. It would be worth while, if it is ever to be useful to any one, to have it all rearranged upon something like the plan adopted by Mr. Ames in his new index. Indeed, until some improvement upon Mr. Ames's plan is suggested, it is plain that the Poore volume would be made available for much use if it were recast upon identically the Ames plan.

What Is Education?

We are beginning to understand what education really is; what is, and what is not, intelligible to a child; by what ways to close a child's nature to knowledge, and by what to rouse it for the quest and attainment of both knowledge and culture. We see that words are rarely more than half understood, that definitions and "rules" are hindrances or fetters, not food or help, while things, objects, pictures, and histories can be apprehended by children, studied with zest, and used for mental growth. The kindergarten method, with its appeals to the senses and its provisions for exertion, holds the key to the infant class; for, as Emerson says, "action is education," and the conceptions of a child are formed more by the eye than by the ear.

Prof. Huxley opens the world of biological research with the study of a single crayfish; and he would teach geography by starting with the boy's garden, pass from it to the village, from the village to the town, from the town to the country, and from the country to the empire and the world. Are we then, forsooth, to ignore this fundamental change in educational processes solely because we are teaching the principles of religon and morality? Remember the warning given by one of England's most capable and original teachers—the Rev. Edward Thring, head master of Uppingham School—when describing a picture of what was going on in the schoolworld. He says:

"It is useless pumping on a kettle with the lid on. Pump, pump, pump. The pump handle goes vigorously, the water pours, a virtuous glow of righteous satisfaction and sweat beams on the countenance of the pumper; but—the kettle remains empty, and will remain empty till the end of time, barring a drop or two, which finds its way in unwillingly through the spout."—The Contemporary Review.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Erastus Flavius Beadle.

Erastus Flavius Beadle, the senior member of the publishing house of Beadle & Adams, died at his home in Cooperstown, N. Y., Tuesday night. Mr. Beadle was born in Otsego County in 1821.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Edward McDonald Reynolds, for the past few years a resident of Maywood, N. J., died yesterday morning of progressive muscular atrophy, aged seventy years. He served with honor in the Marine service during the Mexican and Civil Wars, and for many years has been trying to collect $40,000 from the United States Government on a claim for back salary while in service. He leaves a wife and five children.

—United States Consul Theodore Houston died from consumption at Ciudad-Juarez, Mexico, yesterday, aged forty-three. He was appointed by President Cleveland eighteen months ago, from Macomb, Ill., where he was a prominent politician.

—Manager Powers of the Star Theatre of Buffalo died suddenly in the theatre lobby yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Powers was well known in the theatrical profession. He went to Buffalo from Detroit. He was about fifty-five years of age.

—Gran Duct Anfora de Licignano, Italian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, died at Buenos Ayres yesterday.

—Capt. John H. Jeffrey of Pilot Boat No. 4 died very suddenly at Boston of apoplexy. He was thirty-two years old, and very well known to seafaring people.

—David McLellan, Registrar of St. John, N. B., and ex-Provincial Secretary, died yesterday, aged fifty-six.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator William B. Allison of Iowa is at the Brevoort.

—Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy is at the Metropole.

—Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor.

—James Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman E. D. Hayden and William Bliss of Boston are at the Brunswick.

—Senator James McMillan of Michigan and Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore are at the Holland.

—Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, Charles E. Fitch of Rochester, and the Rev. J. H. Twichell of Hartford are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, and Gen. A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

11.35 P. M., Dec. 18.—15 Attorney Street, Adolph Prince; damage trifling.
12:40 A. M., Dec. 19.—144 Centre Street, Van Sands & Co., patterns; damage slight.
2:05 A. M.—332 Columbus Avenue, Adolph Etchel, bakery; damage, $500.
3:20 A. M.—24 James Street, Goodwin Tilger, dwelling; damage, $25.
8:05 A. M.—52 Ridge Street, Morris Millstein, tenement; damage, $25.
9:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Broadway, Adolph Smith, dwelling; damage trifling.
10:45 A. M.—26 Columbus Avenue, Louise Schreiber, dyeing establishment; damage, $50.
11 A. M.—3 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mme. Bantricourt, dressmaker; damage, $50.
12:15 P. M.—8 Ludlow Street, Louis Densky, tenement; damage trifling.
2:55 P. M.—424 East Tenth Street, Frank Rosch, tenement; damage, $10.
7:15 P. M.—511 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; damage, $10.
7:30 P. M.—207 East Nineteenth Street; damage trifling.
9:10 P. M.—96 Cannon Street, Bernard Stenfield; damage, $100.
10:15 P. M.—182 Rivington Street, Henry Flanon; damage, $100.
11:55 P. M.—114 Stanton Street, occupied by Max Goldstein; damage trifling.

THE MAYOR IS IMPLICATED

He Is a Defaulter to the Central Bank of Rome.

THE BANK CLOSES TEMPORARILY

Mayor Gillett Still Absent, and His Office Vacant—The Methods Employed by Cashier and Teller.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The further investigation of the defalcation of John E. Bielby, cashier of the Central National Bank of Rome, and of Samuel Gillett, the teller, discloses a total shortage of nearly $40,000, of which amount $3,000 is traced to the teller, who received the money on deposits, credited it on the depositors' pass books, but did not enter it on the books of the bank.

The cashier's method included the forging of individual notes in sums of from $1,000 to $4,000, and of crediting outstanding certificates of deposit as paid up. His stealings were all sunk in stock speculation during the past year and a half, except that he claims to have $8,000 to his credit in New-York, which he turns back into the bank.

Bielby was arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Rowland. He demanded examination, which was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

Mayor Gillett, who was teller of the bank, has not been seen since Monday evening at 7 o'clock. There is no longer any doubt that he has embezzled some of the funds of the bank. He was aware of some Bielby's peculations, and it is believed that the cashier's example proved too strong a temptation for him to resist.

The Central National Bank, by its last statement, showed a surplus of $30,000, and the bonds of the defaulters amount to $40,000. The Directors to-day voted to close the doors of the bank pending the investigation of its affairs. This also temporarily closes the Oneida County Savings Bank, of whose effects the Central Bank is custodian. Nothing wrong has been found in the case of the savings bank, but as a precautionary measure State Bank Examiner Backus has caused all of the pass books of depositors to be called in for comparison with the accounts.

The discovery of the operations of Bielby and Gillett was made by the bookkeepers of the bank, through whom the National Bank Examiner was notified. It will take several days to complete the examination.

By the removal of the Mayor from the city his office will become vacant, and the Common Council will appoint a Mayor pro tem.

The statement sent from Washington to The New-York Evening Post in regard to the default in the Central National Bank of Rome was shown to Bank Examiner Van Vranken this evening, and he said it was incorrect in two important respects. He had not said that he had been obliged to close the bank summarily, as alleged in the statement, and such was not the fact. The bank was closed by resolution of the Directors, pending an investigation of its affairs, because it was clear that the investigation and the bank's business could not proceed at the same time, and, further, because it was deemed unwise, owing to the existing excitement, to undertake business without first converting some of the available assets of the bank into cash.

That portion of the statement saying that the prospect was that the bank would never be reopened, but would either be put into the hands of a receiver or be wound up under voluntary liquidation proceedings, Mr. Van Vranken also pronounced unwarranted and declared was not made on the authority of the examiner.

The peculations amount to about $40,000. The bonds of the defaulter are in the sum of $30,000, and the bank's surplus is about $30,000. Unless something more serious is discovered, the Directors expect to have the affairs of the bank in such shape that they will be able to resume business very soon after the conclusion of the investigation. There has been no thought of a receiver or of winding up the bank's affairs under voluntary proceedings, and the bank officials feel that an injustice has been done by the publication of the statement referred to.

GOING WITHOUT THEIR MORNING MEAL

Several Citizens of Connecticut Find Health Regained by Abstinence.

From The New-London (Conn.) Day.

The very latest is the skip-your-breakfast-and-be-healthy idea. It has been tried by more than 100 persons in this vicinity, and as a result of their experience you could not get them to eat breakfast if you were to set before them a feast such as Lucullus was wont to enjoy or imagined he enjoyed.

Charles C. Haskell, President of the Henry Bill Publishing Company, Norwich, introduced this novel idea to the people of this vicinity. He got it from Dr. E. H. Dewey of Meadville, Penn., who has been practicing it for the last twenty years, and who finally wrote a book concerning his theory. This book fell into the hands of Mr. Haskell for publication, and, being convinced that its reasoning was sound, he has been going without his breakfast for some time, and others have followed his example until there are more than 100 persons in Norwich alone who save on their hotel bills when they travel. And they declared with sincerity that they never before have felt so well as since they have tried this new plan. Several of them who were suffering from troublesome or dangerous diseases quickly recovered after they began going without their breakfasts.

There is really something more to it than going without breakfast. The whole creed in brief is to eat but two meals per day, omitting the breakfast; eat only when hungry, even if one may have to wait for hunger for a day, a week, or longer, drinking during all that time all the cold water desired; drink nothing while eating, and drink only cold water at any time; eat whatever the hunger calls for, which will be the food that will make the richest blood.

The point against breakfast is that, after a person has been sleeping, his system does not really need food, as a rule, and the stomach has also been resting, so that it is not in a condition to receive food to advantage. But how the followers of this idea make the food disappear at dinner time!

Mr. Haskell cites the case of J. H. Alexander, a dentist of Mystic, who was wounded in the civil war and ever since has been in poor health, each year finding him a little weaker. Physicians differed in their diagnosis of the case. He had a bad cough and asthma, besides other troubles. Some physicians decided that he had asthmatic consumption. Four years ago, being very feeble, and having a worse attack of asthma than ever before, he gave up to die. His suffering was terrible, and all his friends supposed he could live but a few days. For four years he had not even been able to dress himself without assistance. On June 6 last he weighed ninety-seven pounds, was a mere skeleton, and was very feeble. Mr. Haskell explained the new idea to him, and for eight days he ate nothing, taking only cold water. During that time his cough diminished one-half, his strength increased daily, and his tongue was clean for the first time in many years. On the eighth day he was hungry and ate a slice of toast. On the ninth day he ate a hearty dinner. Within two weeks he was able to dress himself without assistance, and within three weeks was able to drive his horse and had gained twelve pounds, and is now able to attend to light business. He is gaining every day.

Among those in Norwich who have tried the skip-your-breakfast idea and have been made happy are N. L. Bishop, Superintendent of Public Schools and President of the Young Men's Christian Association; the Rev. S. H. Howe, D. D., pastor of the Park Congregational Church; George W. Kies, merchant; Robert S Ross, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Assistant Secretary, Robert J. McMullen; W. T. Lane, merchant; George W. Swan, city missionary; E. H. Beckwith, real estate dealer; Samuel E. Bliven, manufacturer; W. A. Hawes, jeweler, and A. Walton Pierson, editor of The Morning Bulletin.

WE ARE GOING TO DO IT

No matter what it costs. Our Bowery store will know us no longer after March 1st, 1895. We transfer that business to our present location, corner Broadway and Ninth St.

We don't want to bring a single piece of goods from the Bowery store to Broadway.

$30 SUITS (to order) $16.
$8 PANTS (to order) $4.00.
Overcoats & Ulsters (to order) $20, worth $60

These will be made in our usual excellent manner, and we give a guarantee warranting garments to wear satisfactorily for one year.

OPEN EVENINGS 9 O'clock Until Christmas.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth.
Bowery and Spring.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT

It Will Be Held in Louisville, Ky., During the Week of Sept. 8.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.—The Executive Committee of the G. A. R., at a meeting presided over by Commander in Chief Lawler, this morning decided that the Twenty-ninth National Encampment would be held here during the week beginning Sept. 8. Wednesday will be the opening day.

The meeting was held in the Galt House, and all the members were present. In the afternoon they were driven about the city in carriages. To-night a reception was tendered at Music Hall, which was packed with a select audience. The guests were escorted from the Galt House to Music Hall by a guard of veterans, and following them were the Louisville Legion and all the Louisville posts of the Grand Army. The reception was cordial. Speeches were made by Mayor Tyler, Col. H. S. Cohen of the Louisville Anzeiger, and J. A. Richards, an ex-Confederate soldier, Commander in Chief Lawler responding happily.

Other speeches were interspersed with Union and Confederate war songs, and the reception came to a close with all singing "My County, 'Tis of Thee."

It Was Upside Down!

Dress the prettiest Japanese woman in European style, and I do not know why, but she generally looks an awful sight. Partly, I suppose, it is because they do not know how to put on the dresses properly; but mainly, I think, it is because their physique does not lend itself to wearing our style of clothing. Many a wicked story is current in Japan of comical mistakes made by Japanese ladies in misplacing the different items of wearing apparel.

The story goes of a certain Marchioness who, having ordered a dress and underclothing in Paris, wrote to the milliner requesting her to pack the different articles in the order in which they were to be worn. The case reached its destination in safety, but was unfortunately opened at the wrong end, and the noble lady was seen at a garden party wearing her chemise, which she had put on the top of everything else, as a sort of mantilla, as it was the last thing she found at the bottom of the case. I myself have seen, with my own eyes, a lady, occupying one of the highest positions in Tokio, nearly suffocated through having put on her corset the wrong way up.—The Fortnightly Review.

Parlor Football at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 19.—Physical Instructor J. Everitt Dolt and George W. Bowers of the Orange Athletic Club have invented a new game, called parlor football. A board is used, which is an exact copy of a football field in miniature, with the five-yard lines, touch lines, goal lines, goal posts, foul flags, linesmen's flags, &c. The game is played with three dice, the number thrown determining what play has been made by reference to the corresponding number on the schedule of plays which accompanies each board. Provision is made for gains through the centre and around the ends, punts, losses of the ball on consecutive downs, and for off-side play, holding in the line, kick-outs, punt-outs, kick-offs, free kicks, touch-downs, touch-backs, safeties, goals from the field, and all the other features of the game, and it is an educator in learning the parlance and tactics of the game. Each side plays until the number thrown indicates by the numbered index of plays that that side has lost the ball, and the other side then plays in the same way until one or the other team advances the ball across the opposing goal line, the fall of the dice next indicating, of course, whether the try at goal has failed or been successful. Fifteen-minute halves are usually played, as in the shortest regular games.

The game has already become very popular at the club among the members.

Hudson County Wheelmen's Reception

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 19.—The Hudson County Wheelmen gave their twelfth annual reception at their cozy clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, this evening. The large assembly room in which the club gives its entertainments was draped with flags, conspicuous among which were many trophies won by members in the tournaments they have attended, and about the room were potted plants and flowers. Prof. Cranmer furnished the music, and Frederick Anderson acted as floor manager.

Among those present were William Buckbee, Hans Roenitz, Edward Smith, V. V. Mersereau, O. M. Cobanks, Walter Vreeland, W. A. Clevely, William H. Smith, Prof. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eveland, Hector Smith, H. Gedney Brooks, George Mack, George Wegman, M. Schultz, Jr., George Earl, Miss Clara Augel, Miss May Barricklo, Miss Lottie Kirby, Miss Clara A. Smith, Elbert Nevins, H. Rohlffs.

Miss Ida Buckbee, Mr. Hatten, Miss Lillie Rose, Miss Bubier, E. R. Crofut, Miss Isabelle Henkel, Miss Josie Burroughs, J. Webster, G. Peters, George Davidson, the Misses Davidson, Miss S. Miller, H. M. Spearing, Mr. and Mrs. M. Welter, C. V. Tuthill, Miss Josie Vreeland, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buss, Miss Laura Buss, Miss Josie Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hull, Miss F. Greenwood, and H. Merritt.

V. V. Mersereau, one of the Hudson County Wheelmen, has made a new twelve-mile record. Riding between Port Richmond and New-Dorp, S. I., from 9 o'clock Saturday night to 9 o'clock Sunday morning, he covered 144¾ miles.

Roseville Athletic Club Officers.

The Roseville Athletic Association of Newark, N. J., has elected the following officers: President—Edward McCormick; Vice President—J. Bowman Thompson; Secretary—F. B. Gordonier; Treasurer—Dr. Edward Everitt; Trustees for three years—Dr. Everitt, F. B. Gordonier, W. H. J. Taylor, J. C. Woodhull; Trustees for one year to fill vacancies—F. S. Hampson, Edward McCormick; Auditors—Ex-Judge Frank W. Fort, W. C. Pearson, T. P. Whitenock.

Ashinger's Good Lead.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The score in the six-day bicycle race at midnight to-night was: Ashinger, 797 miles; Foster, 736; Gannon, 635.

The twenty-five-mile race for a purse of $50, between Martin and Starbuck, was won by the former by a lap and a half, in 1:11:42.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Seattle, Washington, Dec. 19.—A disastrous fire has broken out in the Newcastle coal mine, and the whole property, valued at half a million dollars, is threatened with destruction. The water of Coal Creek is being poured into the mine, but this is a tedious way of flooding it, and 250 men will be idle for several months.

Spring Hill Mines, N. S., Dec. 19.—The oil house at the West Slope and all the buildings in connection with the North Slope were burned to-day; loss, $75,000. About 500 men are made idle.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 19.—The Wichita Falls Roller Mills were burned last night; loss, $30,000.

WILL INDORSE THE DEED

English Yachtsmen Are Willing If the Dates Are Changed.

ANOTHER CABLEGRAM FROM GRANT

It Will Be Discussed at a Meeting of the Cup Committee To-Day—Commodore Smith Is Hopeful of a Race.

Yachtsmen's hopes of a race for the America's Cup next year were revived yesterday by the receipt in this city of two cablegrams. One was for the Cup Committee, and was from Richard Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The other was for H. Maitland Kersey, and was from Lord Dunraven.

These messages will not be made public until they have been officially considered by the Cup Committee at a meeting called for to-day, but their contents fully substantiate the statement made exclusively in The New-York Times yesterday that the ten months' clause and not the receipt for the cup is what is standing in the way of a race for the cup next year.

The message to the Cup Committee from Secretary Grant practically says that if the Cup Committee will agree to waive the ten-months clause and set the date of the first race some time in September or early in October, the members of the Yacht Squadron can be induced to agree to sign for the cup if won by the Valkyrie according to the terms of the deed of gift.

H. Maitland Kersey's cablegram, he said, was of a private nature, but he added: "If the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron had known at their August meeting, when sanction was given to Lord Dunraven to challenge, that a receipt for the cup would have to be given according to the terms of the deed of gift and not as required last year I think they would have sanctioned that also. The interpretation put on the mutual agreement clause has wiped away many of the features in the deed objectionable to the English yachtsmen."

When asked if he thought there would be a race next season he said he was doubtful. "But," he added, "I don't know what the latest suggestion from the Royal Yacht Squadron to the Cup Committee is."

As soon as Commodore Smith received the cablegram, he called a meeting of the Cup Committee, but Latham A. Fish and J. Frederick Tams were the only ones who responded, and so the consideration of the cablegram was postponed until to-day. Each member of the committee had an urgent appeal to be present sent him, together with a copy of the cablegram.

Ex-Commodore Smith said the latest message would not be made public until the committee has acted upon it. "I can't discuss its contents," he said. "I thought all along that the Englishmen were anxious to race, and I am of the same opinion still. I can't say positively that there will be a race, but I hope there will be one."

At the New-York Yacht Club the situation was discussed freely. Yachtsmen are still hopeful that there will be a contest, and if the only difficulty is the question of time they think it will be arranged satisfactorily. Said one yachtsman: "We would like to have a race just as early as Lord Dunraven wants one. There is not a member of the club who wants to go down the Bay in November to see a yacht contest, and if the dates could be fixed for September every one would be pleased. The members of the club have great confidence in the Cup Committee, and believe that everything will be done to bring about a contest."

Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst of the New-York Yacht Club said: "I and all my fellow-club members are thoroughly in accord with the doings of the Cup Committee. I admire the stand that it has taken. The deed of gift can't be thrown aside, and it is a perfectly just and sportsmanlike document. I am not a member of the committee and can't, therefore, discuss the outlook. I don't know whether there will be a race. I hope that there will be one. It, however, rests with the Royal Yacht Squadron whether there is another international struggle or not."

In the negotiations that have been going on there is a point that Lord Dunraven and his friends seem to have lost sight of, and which would have given them a peculiar advantage just now. Lord Dunraven could insist on a race strictly under the conditions laid down in the deed of gift, to which the English have such a strong objection, but which at this season would probably have given the challengers more advantages than all the concessions which the Cup Committee might be willing to grant. Lord Dunraven could have sent the dimensions required, the length on the load water line, ninety feet, the extreme beam, the beam on the water line, and the draught of the Valkyrie. This, yacht designers claim nowadays, is not much of an advantage to give, as the challenging yacht might be a keel boat, a ballast fin, or a fin-centreboard. Then he could have given the ten months' notice required.

The deed of gift calls for three races, two to windward and one over a triangle. Each race is to be started to windward first and they are to be sailed without time allowance. This would give just what Lord Dunraven has been asking for—windward work first. By challenging this way and building up to the limit, 90 feet, the advantage he would get would be that he would catch the American yachtsmen without an available boat. The Vigilant, Colonia, Navahoe, and Jubilee are all 86 feet in length or less, and the New-York Yacht Club would not dare risk defending the cup with an 86-footer against a 90-footer without time allowance.

To build and run a cup defender will cost $150,000, and it is doubtful if more than one will be built anyway. Challenging under the deed of gift, one would have to be built and the English boat would have as good a chance, if not a better one, than the American.

Referring to the suggestion that Lord Dunraven would like to bring his yacht over here and race for some other trophy if the America's Cup races could not be arranged, Superintendent Niels Olsen pointed out that when a similar suggestion was made in 1889, the New-York Yacht Club at a meeting passed a resolution that the New-York Yacht Club should not offer a special cup for a match race, but that Lord Dunraven might enter his yacht in all club events. A copy of this resolution was sent to Lord Dunraven.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A representative of the United Press to-day obtained an interview with Mr. Richard Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, who said:

"I conferred with Lord Dunraven this morning in regard to the challenge for the America's Cup. We carefully considered the conditions, and decided to give the New-York Yacht Club another chance. Accordingly, I have just cabled to the New-York Club stating the only conditions under which we will race.

"These conditions, as a matter of courtesy to the New-York Club, I cannot disclose. If the conditions are accepted, we will challenge for the cup again. I cannot say more than this pending a reply, which we expect immediately.

"The Royal Yacht Squadron will not meet on the 20th inst., but the Yacht Racing Association's meeting will probably arrange the regattas for 1895."

ATHLETIC FENCERS WIN.

Secured a Cup Offered by the American Fencers' League.

Teams of the Fencers' Club and the New-York Athletic Club met last night in the gymnasium of the New-York Athletic Club. The contest was for a cup offered by the American Fencers' League in 1891. It was to become the property of any club winning it three years in succession. The New-York Athletic Club won in 1891 and 1892, and last night foreclosed their two years' mortgage by defeating the Fencers' Club team by a score of 69 15-16 points to 65 13-16.

The fencers were B. F. O'Connor, Charles Bothner, R. O. Houbold, and Samuel T. Shaw of the New-York Athletic Club, and W. Scott O'Connor, C. Tatham, A. V. Z. Post, and F. Townsend of the Fencers' Club. The judges were: Dr. G. M. Hammond, New-York Athletic Club; J. H. Claiborn, Fencers' Club; J. T. Kent, New-York Athletic Club; C. C. Nadel, Fencers' Club.

The New-York Athletic Club team won the first two bouts, and at the end of the first round led by 2 2-16 points. In the second round they increased their lead to 2 5-16 points. The Fencers' Club team cut this lead down in the third round, but lost again in the last.

Following is the summary:

FIRST ROUND.

First Bout—B. F. O'Connor, New-York A.C., beat W. Scott O'Connor, Fencers Club, 3—2. Second Bout—Charles Bothner, New-York A.C., beat A. V. Z. Post, Fencers Club, 3—2. Third Bout—Charles Tatham, Fencers Club, beat R. O. Haubold, New-York A.C., 3—2. Fourth Bout—Samuel T. Shaw, New-York A.C., beat F. Townsend, Fencers Club, 3—2.
Total points for the first round—New-York A.C., 18 15-16; Fencers Club, 15 1-16.

SECOND ROUND.

Fifth Bout—B. F. O'Connor, New-York A.C., beat A. V. Z. Post, Fencers Club, 3—2. Sixth Bout—W. Scott O'Connor, Fencers Club, beat Charles Bothner, New-York A.C., 3—2. Seventh Bout—Charles Tatham, Fencers Club, beat S. T. Shaw, New-York A.C., 3—2. Eighth Bout—R. O. Haubold, New-York A.C., beat F. Townsend, Fencers Club, 3—2.
Total points for second round—New-York A.C., 17 8-16; Fencers Club, 17 5-16.

THIRD ROUND.

Ninth Bout—Charles Tatham, Fencers Club, beat B. F. O'Connor, New-York A.C., 4—1. Tenth Bout—Charles Bothner, New-York A.C., beat F. Townsend, Fencers Club, 4—1. Eleventh Bout—A. V. Z. Post, Fencers Club, beat R. O. Haubold, New-York A.C., 3—2. Twelfth Bout—S. T. Shaw, New-York A.C., beat W. Scott O'Connor, Fencers Club, 3—2.
Total for third round—New-York A.C., 16 15-16; Fencers Club, 18 7-16.

FOURTH ROUND.

Thirteenth Bout—F. Townsend, Fencers Club, beat B. F. O'Connor, New-York A.C., 3—2. Fourteenth Bout—Charles Bothner, New-York A.C., beat C. Tatham, Fencers Club, 3—2. Fifteenth Bout—R. O. Haubold, New-York A.C., beat W. S. O'Connor, Fencers Club, 3—2. Sixteenth Bout—A. V. Z. Post, Fencers Club, beat S. T. Shaw, New-York A.C., 3—2.
Total for fourth round—New-York A.C., 15 14-16; Fencers Club, 14 14-16. Summary:

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

B. F. O'Connor	16 4-16
C. Bothner	20 2-16
R. O. Haubold	17 13-16
S. T. Shaw	15 2-16
Total	69 15-16

FENCERS CLUB.

W. S. O'Connor	14 2-16
C. Tatham	20 2-16
A. V. Z. Post	19 10-16
F. Townsend	11 13-16
Total	65 13-16

TWO UMPIRES NEEDED.

Ex-Capt. Emmons of Harvard on Improving Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19.—When asked by a New-York Times correspondent as to his views on making football less rough, ex-Capt. Emmons of the Harvard team said he was sure that the new rules had not made the game any rougher, but he was not prepared to say that they had lessened or decreased rough and brutal play. The game as it existed in 1887 and thereabouts was far closer and more violent than it is to-day, in spite of the prevailing opinion to the contrary, and that was a time when there were fewer rules than to-day.

"The game has grown less, instead of more violent," he said, "and it is folly to talk of revising the rules in order to make the game cleaner. Rough plays are an incident, and not the purpose of football, and they must be expected in a great game."

The proposition to have an extra umpire who should not be interested in football, Mr. Emmons held to be inexpedient and undesirable, for the reason that such a disinterested person would be impossible to be secured. He would have to be interested in the game in order to give fair decisions.

Mr. Emmons's plan would be to have two umpires with equal authority, so that they might judge between them of the right or wrong of any particular play. This, of course, would complicate the game and take up considerable time, but the end would undoubtedly be worth the trouble. Then, again, any player who should slug or violate the rules in any way, should be disqualified, not only from playing in the particular game in which the slugging took place, but should be disqualified from entering any subsequent game. This would effectually prevent all rough play, for the player, above all, does not wish to lose the chance of playing again.

Regarding the charges against Capt. Hinkey, Mr. Emmons said that he considered the Yale Captain to be altogether too much abused and maligned. It was rather hard for so many of his opponents to be trying to blacken his character. As for the Wrightington case, Hinkey was in a position which might show purpose to injure the Harvard player, and which might equally well be a chance position into which he had fallen. Therefore, he should be given the benefit of the doubt and absolved from any intention to injure Wrightington.

GALLAGHER NOW IN THE LEAD.

A Referee's Decision Makes Trouble in His Match with Fournil.

Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago, who is trying to score 1,500 points at the balk-line game of billiards before Edward Fournil of Paris scores 3,000, made up his handicap last evening, and now leads the Frenchman by 38 points, the score standing Fournil, 1,462, and Gallagher, 750.

It was the third night of the six evenings' play, and Mr. Gallagher was 16 points behind his handicap when Fournil began play from his leave-off Tuesday evening. A run of a dozen was the best he could do, and Gallagher equaled this in his first chance at the ivories. A miss by Fournil gave Gallagher a chance to roll up 19 more, all of which were practically cushion caroms, he tripping up on a long draw. In the third inning Fournil made a beautiful bank shot, playing first to the lower right-hand corner to catch the jawed balls in the upper left-hand corner. His score for the inning was but a dozen, however.

In the fifth inning Fournil began to play billiards. He coaxed and nursed and coddled the balls along the balk lines, playing draws and masses, banks and single cushions with the delicacy of touch and cleverness in position play that has won such admiration for his stroke and skill.

The forty-ninth shot was a cross-table bank at the lower

CHEERS IN SIGN LANGUAGE

Liberty and Tourist Bowlers Resort to a Decided Novelty.

EACH TEAM WON AND LOST A GAME

The Crack Atalantas Roll in Championship Form and Snow Under Capt. Terry's Bushwicks—Castle Points' Hoodoo.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 19.—The Tourist Cycle Club made way for the Liberty Wheelmen to-night, on the Seymour bowling alleys, and later on were resuscitated by the inspiring coaching of Capt. "Bob" Sherrel, snatching a game from their opponents by clever bowling in the face of their serious defeat. The Liberty lads came here determined to add two more victories to their record in the Wheelmen's League series, and the Tourist five had been implored by their clubmates to make a final spurt and climb from the tail end of the league.

About thirty "rooters" accompanied the visiting team, and were surprised when warned that their instruments of noise and merry warfare could not be used to "rattle" their opponents, for a threatened injunction, by a Judge who lives near the alleys, still cast its baleful shadow over the sport and made it seem spiritless and uninteresting, besides the jest, banter, and merry bandinage met with elsewhere.

The Liberty boys came over, headed by that thorough sportsman, "Alex" Schwalbach. In the party were twelve four-ply "rooters," and if they had had full sway they undoubtedly would have astonished the natives. Schwalbach says they can give any other twelve shouters cards and spades and then beat them easily. The dozen were Clemens Weiss, "Fred" Dean, C. P. Sheppard, H. J. Valentine, Charles Wrenn, "Sammy" Brock, E. D. Kenyon, F. E. Doup, "Syl" Winkler, R. L. Taylor, R. F. Mullins, Jr., and, of course, Chief Rooter Schwalbach.

The Libertys declined a pressing invitation to a supper to catch the train for New-York. It was ludicrous to watch the disgusted crowd suddenly burst forth into a ringing club yell of encouragement to some player making a "star" play, only to have it suddenly cut in the middle by the warning note of the silver gong used for the purpose.

The games will go on record as being attended by the most novel feature imaginable—the silent approbation. The two score young men, all athletes in the full bloom of strength and manly beauty, when they could not shout carried on their "rushing" through the deaf and dumb alphabet and spelled out these sentences:

"How can they beat the Libertys?"

"We've got 'em on the run!"

"Hoo-rey—hoo-rey—hoo-rey!"

The Tourist's cup of misery had filled to the brim by the disbarment of the team booked to play under the active wheelmen rule, but the funereal gloom in which their games have to be bowled caps the climax of hard luck. Then again, they lost the first game by thirteen pins, and Mascot "Dick" Chiswell was hastily sent for to exorcise the hoodoo. The first game was remarkable for low scores, while the second showed the highest average attained on the alleys here during the tournament. Balta was the king pin for the Tourists, rolling up 184 in the first, and following with 162 in the succeeding tourney.

Mullins carried off the honors for the Liberty boys, though Kenyon and Taylor did well, and kept up with the procession. The antics of the Tourists and their irrepressible mascot, as their team slowly forged ahead, and the silent, dumb gesticulations expressing their joy, was indescribable. Honors were even, and a delegation of Tourists, escorting their gentlemanly opponents to the train, relieved their pent-up enthusiasm by giving their racket cheer as a parting salute and farewell.

The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	2	3	5	139
Banta	5	2	3	184
Royce	0	4	6	127
Balding	2	3	5	133
Seymour	2	4	4	149
Total	11	16	23	732

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullens	4	3	3	170
Taylor	2	3	5	141
Shepard	0	6	4	139
Winkler	1	3	6	124
Kanyon	2	6	2	171
Total	9	21	20	745

FRAMES.

Tourist 67 137 204 279 344 415 498 577 669 732
Liberty 77 160 242 320 409 476 542 605 684 745

Averages—Tourist, 146 2-5; Liberty, 149. Scorers—Tourist, H. A. Ramsey; Liberty, Charles A. Wrenn. Umpire—William L. Dill. Captains—Robert H. Sterrel and H. A. Swallback.

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST CRICKET CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	6	1	3	201
Banta	2	6	2	162
Boyce	3	5	2	172
Balding	0	6	4	145
Seymour	2	5	3	163
Total	13	23	14	843

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullens	3	4	3	182
Taylor	3	5	2	178
Shepard	3	4	3	166
Doup	3	1	6	134
Kenyon	2	4	4	152
Total	14	18	18	812

FRAMES.

Tourist 66 157 244 324 393 496 580 664 759 843
Liberty 74 137 206 289 369 461 545 619 718 812

Average—Tourists, 168 2-5; Liberty, 162 2-5.

TWO GAMES FOR ATALANTAS.

Their Clever Bowling Put Them Far Ahead of the Bushwick Wheelmen.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn came to town in a body to-night to cheer their bowling team in its tournament contest with the famous "five" of the Atalanta Wheelmen. Their support was of no apparent value, however, for the Atalantas snowed them under without an effort. The games were rolled in the Montgomery alleys, at 73 Clinton Street.

The local team is regarded as the strongest in the league, despite the fact that the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is now in the lead, and it was no surprise to the home "rooters" when the score of the first game was announced as 937 to 754. This made the Atalantas' average 187 2-5. "Count" Olozaga and "Deacon" Halsey were the star performers in the game, the former getting 204 and the latter beating him one point. Capt. Terbell had the third best score—180—while Millar and Smith were credited with 176 and 172 respectively.

Capt. Terry's men lacked the confidence which characterized the play of their opponents, and to this fact they owe their overwhelming defeat. Then, again, the Atalantas were on their home alleys and knew just how to roll. Terry's team in the first game consisted of himself, G. Hellawell, Morgan, Fitch, and J. Hellawell. Fitch was a big disappointment, as he got the unusually small score of 107. Morgan succeeded in obtaining high score in the game, that is, for his side, and in the second game he again attained that honor. The totals in the last game were 895 and 784. The details follow:

FIRST GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	1	8	1	176
Halsey	5	4	1	205
Smith	3	4	3	172
Terbell	4	3	3	180
Olozaga	5	4	1	204
Total	18	23	9	937

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	1	3	6	157
G. Hellawell	7	6	2	164
Morgan	6	6	2	174
Fitch	1	2	7	107
J. Hellawell	1	5	4	152
Total	9	20	21	754

FRAMES.

Atalanta 95 192 286 370 438 585 613 719 837 937
Bushwick ...74 156 231 297 380 434 516 595 677 754

Averages—Atalanta, 187 2-5; Bushwick, 150 4-5. Scorers—C. H. Budd and A. F. Richter. Umpire—T. F. Bailey, Jr.

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	7	1	2	207
Halsey	3	5	2	179
Budd	2	5	3	163
Terbell	2	6	2	171
Olozaga	4	3	3	169
Total	18	20	12	895

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	5	1	4	160
G. Hellawell	2	5	3	151
Morgan	4	4	2	182
Landman	2	3	5	139
J. Hellawell	0	0	0	152
Total	13	13	14	784

FRAMES.

Atalanta.....95 179 250 354 440 545 632 726 819 895
Bushwick.....84 152 224 298 389 484 558 635 701 784

Averages—Atalanta, 179; Bushwick, 156 4-5. Scorers—E. L. Smith and A. F. Richter. Umpire—T. F. Bailey, Jr.

CASTLE POINTS WIN AND LOSE.

Their "Hoodoo" Worked in the First Game with Kings County Wheelmen.

There were no noisemakers at the Quartette Alleys, Washington Street and Tenth Street, Hoboken, last night, during the tournament games played by the Castle Point Cyclers and Kings County Wheelmen teams. But the Brooklyn boys are convinced that there was a "hoodoo" somewhere in the building during the first game.

Miles, for example, found it impossible to catch all the pins with one ball, and McGee could make but one strike. Gardner was particularly unfortunate in making breaks of the wildest kind, which to a considerable extent nullified his two spares. Hart and Martin fared badly in the matter of breaks. The team was out of joint, plainly, and was beaten in every frame. This, naturally enough, had a good effect upon the Castle Pointers, and they were comparatively steady throughout.

Curtis was in fine fettle, and escaped with only one break, making three strikes and six spares, which resulted in 173 pins to his credit. In this game Francke made five strikes and ran 168. Trautwein was away off, with six breaks to one strike. Slonek and Hagestedt were pulled back by breaks, and both deserved better scores than their frames amounted to.

It was whispered around the alley that Gardner had cast a spell over the "hoodoo" before the second game began. Something must have happened, for his team seemed to be inspired with confidence from the moment Miles sent the first ball directly for the king pin. A comparison of his scores shows that he was nearer his true form. Hart made the same number of strikes in each game, but he had five spares and two breaks in the second, as against two spares and five breaks in the first. Martin was only one pin behind him, and made the same number of strikes and spares.

The Castle Point boys began well, but could not get the full benefit of their spares. Slonek was their high man in the game and in total pins for the night. Curtis went to pieces, and quit with 124 pins—49 less than in the first game. Hagestedt showed nerve when he knew his team was beaten, and by careful play ran 162 pins. The averages of the high men were: Slonek, 163½; Martin, 155½.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	3	6	1	178
Francke	5	2	3	168
Trautwein	1	3	6	126
Slonek	3	3	4	159
Hagestedt	2	3	5	146
Total	14	17	19	772

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miles	0	6	4	142
Gardner	2	4	4	145
McGee	1	4	5	132
Hart	3	2	5	146
Martin	2	4	4	149
Total	8	20	22	714

FRAMES.

Castle Point..72 175 258 321 402 464 558 643 709 772
Kings County.67 136 221 286 360 413 500 557 631 714

Averages—Castle Point, 154 2-5; Kings County, 142 4-5. Scorers—C. O. Gerdts and George J. Bieling. Umpire—J. H. Grouls.

SECOND GAME.

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	1	7	124
Francke	2	3	5	139
Trautwein	1	5	4	142
Slonek	3	4	3	168
Hagestedt	3	5	2	162
Total	11	18	21	735

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score
Miles	3	5	2	176
Gardner	2	2	6	131
McGee	2	3	5	147
Hart	3	5	2	171
Martin	3	5	2	170
Total	13	20	17	795

FRAMES.

Castle Point..71 148 207 283 351 425 498 583 663 735
Kings County.69 162 229 343 417 474 548 634 712 795

Averages—Castle Point, 147; Kings County, 159.

Road Improvement in New-Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 19.—James S. Holmes, Jr., of this city, ex-Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen; County Engineer James Owen, Edward Boroughs, State Road Commissioner for New-Jersey; E. G. Harrison, Secretary of the New-Jersey State Road Improvement Association, and Gen. Roy Stone, the head of the Road Improvement Department at Washington, held a conference in the office of the County Engineer in Newark yesterday afternoon, and considered the question of road improvement in this and other States, and the enactment of appropriate legislation for the building of stone roads.

The proposed new law for passage in this State, which is to combine all the desirable provisions of existing laws bearing on roads, with many improvements on them, was discussed at length. The meeting was entirely informal, and while many plans for road improvement in general were proposed and discussed in detail, no decisive or final mode of action was formulated.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN'S POOL

Mr. Blakeman Has a Chance That Will Never Happen Again.

The club members' pool tournament of the Kings County Wheelmen has brought to light more talent than was suspected by the projectors of the scheme. J. T. Beckwith was practically an unknown quantity, and the handicapper, when allowing him five balls in fifty, was thought to have dealt rather severely with him. Judging from the form Beckwith has shown up to his last game, he will have no trouble in winning first honors. So far he has won every game that he has played, and he will never get into another club tournament at anything better than scratch.

The most exciting game of the series was played Tuesday night by H. S. Blakeman (10 balls) and F. R. Boerum, Jr., (5 balls.) At one point in the third frame Boerum led by 14 balls, and seemed to have everything his own way. Blakeman then settled down to work and, gradually overcoming Boerum's advantage, won the game by 1 ball.

W. H. Kay of the Kings County Wheelmen won first prize, a silver-handled knife, in the progressive euchre-whist tournament. J. M. Howard was second, and got a solid silver match box.

The following are the results of the games played in the Kings County Wheelmen's pool tournament since Dec. 12:

H. S. Blakeman, (5 balls,) 50; W. E. Benn, (scratch,) 17. Dec. 12—J. T. Beckwith, (5 balls,) 50; J. E. Magee, (10 balls,) 18. Dec. 14—J. T. Beckwith, (5 balls,) 50; W. J. McKinley, Jr., (10 balls,) 45. Dec. 17—W. E. Boerum, (scratch,) 50; C. A. Martin, (10 balls,) 45. Dec. 17—G. A. Needham, (15 balls,) 50; C. A. Martin, (10 balls,) 37. Dec. 18—H. S. Blakeman, (10 balls,) 50; F. R. Boerum, Jr., (5 balls,) 49.

The Kings County Wheelmen have arranged a great programme for Christmas Eve. In addition to the Christmas tree, which is to be burdened with special gifts for certain of the members, there will be speeches, songs, and dancing galore. Every man will be required to contribute in some way to the evening's amusement. If he can't sing, he must dance a jig or make a speech or tell a story which shall make at least ten men laugh.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Henry Goodman, the well-known handicapper for the New-England States, was interviewed in Buffalo recently on the two-class system and other matters. He said: I think the time is near for the League of American Wheelmen to consider the professional class. Competent referees could keep the 'pros' under control, but, of course, a 'job' might occasionally crop out. The trouble would come in the smaller places, where the officials, honest, though inexperienced, might be hoodwinked by the riders. This sport of cycle racing is destined to become a most important one, and it will need more attention than it has received in the past. A bureau of information should be established, for the need of education is apparent at nearly all of the smaller meets. I think the day is not far distant when nearly every city and town of importance will have a track, and this will mean an extraordinary amount of sport awheel."

—"Johnny" Johnson's preparations for the skating season will no doubt result in many surprises. He has planned a combination skate and bicycle tandem, on which he and his skating mate, O'Connor, expect to go a mile a minute, and also a single machine on which Johnny will pace the cycling wonder in his trials against time on skates. Both the tandem and the single machine will be fitted with a long steel skate runner in front and a claw attachment to the rear wheel. The tandem will be geared to 100 inches and the single machine to about 80 inches, as against the 68 or 70 to which most track cyclists are accustomed. The mile skating record is 2:43 3-5, and is held by Johnson.

—"Senator" Morgan is expected to return this week from an extended Western tour.

—Maltby, the famous trick rider, has been giving exhibitions at Portland, Oregon.

A NEW TYPE OF HORSE.

How Harry Hamlin Created One to Fill a New Demand.

The success of John A. Logan's high-stepping carriage horse, Devil's Deputy, of his own mare Gladys, and other purely trotting-bred animals in beating the hackneys at their own game at the recent horse show in this city has set Harry Hamlin of Buffalo to developing a new industry. That is the creation of a park horse, that has the stylish action of the hackney and a gait that is much faster.

Harry Hamlin is now a partner with his father in the Village Farm at Buffalo, the firm name being C. J. Hamlin & Son. The son is a progressive and energetic young man, who did not care to spend the years that his father has devoted to developing a handsome as well as speedy type of trotting horse.

As the younger Hamlin showed his horses in the ring he studied critically what the young gentlemen who showed against him were trying to get in the way of horseflesh. He found that they wanted a stocky horse, something of the cob type, but with much more showy action, and with good style and conformation.

Mr. Hamlin decided that this very want could be supplied from the stock then in the paddocks at Village Farm. So when he returned from this city he went to the paddock and picked out a lot of the most blockily built, high-stepping horses on the farm, such as had not shown any special speed in harness. These he sent to the Superintendent and had their tails cut off to suit the notions of people here as to what is necessary in the way of a park horse. There were a score or so of these, and now, shorn of their long and beautiful tails, they are roaming about the paddocks waiting for the wounded tails to heal. In a week he expects to be able to show as fine a lot of button-tailed horses as any connoisseur would wish to see, and the equal of any English horses ever imported for park use. All the selected animals contain the blood of either Mambrino King or Almont, Jr., and most have the blood of both.

Thus, with the use of the knife and the searing iron, Mr. Hamlin has created a new type of horse, which is like what the men who are crossing the hackneys and trotters are trying to get. That he will find a ready market for them and an extremely profitable one, for they not only have style and a stub tail, but they can get over the ground at a 2:40 gait or better. They are just what our park drivers are looking for.

That Mr. Hamlin should have been able to find the type of horse right at hand has surprised people here who have heard of Mr. Hamlin's enterprise. But the well-known writer on trotting topics, "Druid," explains it in this way in The Buffalo Courier:

"The dam of Almont, Jr., was the celebrated Maggie Gaines, one of the most beautiful animals ever owned in Kentucky. She was sired by Blood's Black Hawk, the handsomest Morgan horse of his day, and that is saying a good deal, for everybody knows the Morgans were a family of equine beauties. On the other side, the dam of Mambrino King was by Edwin Forrest, not only the most stylish strain of horses ever owned in the Blue Grass country, but especially noted for excellent feet and legs. Indeed, Mambrino King owes more to Edwin Forrest than to Mambrino Patchen for the beauty he possesses, stamping him long ago as the handsomest horse in the world. It is like feasting your eyes upon a beautiful picture to look at the trotting-bred cobs of the Morgan-Edwin Forrest type. Almont, Jr., looks like a Morgan himself, and in harness is, perhaps, the most showy horse on the continent. These horses know more than the English cobs, because they are bred up to the blue and can step higher and go faster."

Latest Designs in Carriages.

Latest designs in cabriolets, victorias, and spider phaetons of a fashionable up-town carriage manufacturer show a tendency toward simplicity of ornamentation and massiveness, the light scroll work of iron and wood and all other fancy effects formerly in vogue being strictly tabooed. One very rich cabriolet is made up on exceedingly simple and massive lines, with no carving whatever on panels or side pillars. The inside finish is lighter in color than usual, the running gear a brilliant carmine, with side pillars of the body colored to match, while the lake striping on the wheels corresponds with the panels.

While formerly most of the fashionable things in four-wheel traps were made up for four persons, a great many of the latest designs in phaetons, drags, and surreys are arranged to carry six passengers. A very showy family break on this order is one of French design gotten up to carry four passengers and two servants, the middle seat being extra wide, so as to seat three persons, while two occupy the front seat, and with the folding tail gate let down two footmen can be seated on the back. The body of this striking affair is in large panels broken up into smaller ones by a novel arrangement of the frame, and the coloring, ultra-marine blue and cherry red, gives it a very showy appearance. The gear is of red, striped with black, and the inside finish of drab Bedford cord.

To Make Faster Tracks.

W. B. Fasig, the retiring Vice President of the Driving Club, has a new idea about track preparation which, if accepted, he believes will enable Alix to trot very close to 2:00 next season. Mr. Fasig was for many years Secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park, where Maud S. made her still unbeaten record of 2:08¾ to a high-wheel sulky on a regulation track, and he is an expert in the business of putting trotting tracks on edge for record breaking. His idea is that a track should first be made elastic and firm by sprinkling. When it had dried out just right on the surface he would harrow a pathway for the queen of the turf as close to the pole as possible, making the surface loose enough to the depth of half an inch so that it would take away the sting to the feet which comes from a too hard track, and then with a narrow roller he would make a hard, smooth path for each of the sulky wheels, thus getting the least possible amount of friction on the ground. Mr. Fasig estimates that this special preparation for both horse and sulky would make a difference of one or two seconds in the record of Alix, and he says the little mare can surely trot in 2:02 under favorable conditions without this aid.

A Western horseman has another new scheme for helping the horses on toward the two-minute mark. He would rig up a sort of snow plow made of canvas, put it on wheels, and with a team of strong-going running horses pull it around the track just ahead of the trotting champion, breaking the way for her and reducing to a minimum the resistance of the air, which is recognized as one of the things that will stop a fast horse about as completely as anything else. The difference between going with the wind and going against it is remarkable. A trotter will very often "blow" down to the half-mile pole in 1:05 with the wind and be unable to come home against it in 1:10.

Kentucky Association's Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the Kentucky Association this afternoon it was decided to hold the Spring meeting, beginning April 26, and continue eight days. The meeting will conflict two days with Memphis, and come just before the Louisville meeting. The La Belle Stake for two-year-olds will have $2,500 guaranteed, and the others $1,250 each.

The Iroquois Sea Shell yearling filly, for which Charles H. Smith of Chicago paid $4,500 to "Gus" Strauss a few days ago, is dead at the race track here. The youngster went three furlongs here in 0:35¾.

Alix and Robert J. in Good Form.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 19.—Judging from the performance of Alix, who has been given a little preliminary work, at Agricultural Park yesterday, the world's trotting record stands an excellent chance of being broken on Saturday next. After she had been jogged two or three miles, she was taken back to the half. Here, with only a free head and no urging, she came home in 1:00½, and through the stretch in 0:29¾. Robert J. also worked out, and at the half he was given his head, and came through the stretch close to 0:29.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

—The well-known two-mile trotter Wax is to be raffled off by his owner, John P. Gibbs, at Huber's roadhouse, on Jerome Avenue, New Year's Day. The horse has a record of 2:24 at a mile and he has shown better than 2:20 in his work. In 1892 he trotted a five-heat race against Baby for a private stake of $2,000 and took a mark of 4:53 at two miles. In 1893 he defeated Easter Wilkes in a two-mile match for $1,000, trotting the Fleetwood track in 4:51¾, and in the same year he also beat the champion ten-miler Paschal at two-mile heats for a two-thousand-dollar stake, lowering his record to 4:50¾. This year he was matched for $5,000 to trot James McClenahan's Baby on June 30 at Poughkeepsie, but after going a mile and a half at a 2:20 gait the bob-tailed black horse choked down and was beaten in slow time. Wax is a great road horse, and nearly all the frequenters of Fleetwood Park have taken a chance on him.

—Horsemen differ widely in opinion as to the price which Alcantara will probably sell for at Kellogg's midwinter sale of trotting stock Jan. 9 and 12. W. W. Shuit, Superintendent of Parkville Farm, says the son of George Wilkes and Alma Mater will not bring more than $5,000, while Daniel Odell, the well-known Wall Street connoisseur, gives it as his opinion that the selling price will not fall below $25,000, while it may be as high as $40,000. Other competent men say from $10,000 to $20,000 will buy the famous horse. Alcantara is the greatest trotting sire, according to the records, that has yet been sold at auction. He has nearly seventy-five representatives in the 2:30 list at eighteen years of age, and they are good campaigners. It is said the horse earned $33,000 in the stud in 1892 and $25,000 in 1893.

—L. Y. Harkness of Greenwich, Conn., has just returned from a trip to Cleveland, Ohio. He had a party of friends with him, and at Doan Brook Farm showed them some horses he had bred at Lexington, Ky., and now has in John Splan's stable. The young trotters included two by May King, a filly by Doctor Sparks, (2:12¾;) two by Constantine, (2:12½;) two by Baron Wilkes, (2:18,) and one, a colt, by Simmons. The lot will be campaigned in the New-York and New-England circuits next season, and Mr. Harkness expects they will make the season a profitable one for him.

—It costs money to train trotters. Ordinary trainers charge $2 a day for each horse, while such men as Budd Doble receive $3 per day, with bills for shoeing, booting, and veterinary care extra. An experienced man says the expense of training a trotter or pacer may be figured at $100 a month so long as the horse remains at the home track, but if he is taken out on the campaign the cost is at least $200 apart from entrance fees in races.

—Buffalo horsemen are feeling very gay while they sit around in the Iroquois House and "talk horse." They claim they have more fast pacers owned in the city than any other town in the world, and give this list in proof of it: Robert J., 2:01½; Mascot, 2:04; Hal Pointer, 2:04½; Johnston, 2:06¾; Little Brown Jug, 2:11¾; Buffalo Girl, 2:12½, and S. R., 2:13¼, of which the latter is said to have shown a mile in better than 2:10.

—The Harlem Wheelmen have arranged a progressive euchre party to be held at the clubrooms to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. Members and their wives or sweethearts are invited. The prizes will be neat and tasteful. Refreshments will be served and there will be music and dancing. The Harlem Wheelmen are noted for their pleasant entertainments.

—W. E. Hookway of Syracuse has bought from G. M. Eastman of Chicago the pacing gelding Richard, (2:16¾,) A. J. Feek, the famous trainer and driver, says that good horses are very scarce in the vicinity of Syracuse, and that it is well-nigh impossible to pick up a good pair of home-bred road horses at any of the farms about there.

—John Kelly, who has been in New-York for several weeks past with a view to securing a home here, finally decided to open a public training stable at Fleetwood Park. Among the famous trotters and pacers which Kelly has driven to their records are Directum, 2:05¼; Flying Jib, 2:04; Direct, 2:05½, and Little Albert, 2:10.

—Because a horse is born "in the purple," it does not necessarily follow that he must be a great racer. Robert J., the champion of all the harness racers on earth, has a full brother that has not speed enough to qualify him to drag a butcher's cart.

—There are already over 1,000 thoroughbred racers at the New-Orleans track, many of them only yearlings. A lot of these youngsters belonging to the poorer class of owners will begin their racing careers on New Year's Day as two-year-olds.

—Grand Rapids, Mich., has a progressive trotting association that is going to try and get into the Grand Trotting Circuit. It proposes to hold a meeting July 1 to 5, and wants the Grand Circuit meetings to begin in that city.

—John H. Dillon of New-Haven, Conn., will have a racing stable next season which will include Esquimo, 2:18¾; John A. Logan, 2:25; George, 2:20¼, and two sons of Electioneer that have no records as yet.

—James McCormick, the trainer of the Walnam horses, is ill at his home, at Gravesend. The illness is not supposed to be of a serious nature.

—M. E. McHenry will have a full sister of that phenomenal pacer Rubinstein, (2:08,) in his string next season. The mare belongs to R. G. Stoner.

CONDON PROVED AN ALIBI.

Charges Against the School by the Interscholastic Athletic Association.

A special meeting of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association was held at Trinity School, in West Ninety-first Street, yesterday afternoon. The object was the reconsideration of a motion made at the last meeting to the effect that the charges of fraud made against Condon School be referred to the Advisory Board of the association. This board consists of the head masters of the various schools which are enrolled in the league. At their own meeting the delegates found the school guilty of the charges, and simply referred the matter to their Elders for more careful consideration and, perhaps, the expulsion of the said school from the league.

Thinking that the action might have been too hasty, and also desiring to give the school a chance to prove an alibi, yesterday's meeting was called by the officers. Mr. Robinson of Condon School offered evidence that his school had never been a party to any such fraudulent negotiation as had been mentioned. He produced two documents, sworn to before a notary public, which proved a most decisive alibi.

Discussions became numerous and heated, and when finally the question as to whether the charge should be referred to the Advisory Board was put to the delegates, the yeas won it by a single vote. The board will meet on Friday afternoon at a place to be designated to-day.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETICS.

Basket Ball and Bowling Popular at Twenty-third Street Branch.

The athletic work in the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association for the present season is now well under way. Basket ball, which is undoubtedly the most popular indoor game, is being played by a large number of young men. In all, there are about sixty men playing the game, and when their rival teams come together in friendly matches the contest is one worth seeing. Some of the business men who play are pretty solid weights, weighing in the vicinity of 200 pounds; but they are going in for basket ball for all it is worth. They play three times a week.

Among the younger men there are eight teams regularly organized, but about 100 of the young men and boys are active in the sport. The regular team of the association is a particularly strong one, as it has been picked from a large number of experienced men, some of whom have played for the last two or three years. It is composed of William Baumgard, Captain; W. H. Rose, Charles Slavic, George Sandford, and William Rusch. This is the team which will represent the association in all outside matches.

Another first-class team is made up of the substitutes, all of whom are able to go on the regular team at a moment's notice. They are John Wendelkin, Joseph Hamil, Thomas J. Bell, J. H. Grief, and W. B. Austin.

The first match game was played a short time ago with the Railroad Branch team. The Twenty-third Street boys won by a score of 11 to 0. The Mount Vernon team is to be played in a few days, and all of the branch associations in this city will be met before the season closes. Arrangements are being made to play Newark Academy early in January.

The football men held a meeting a few nights ago and unanimously re-elected George Meylan Captain and Henry N. Wadham manager for the next year. After the football team's victory over the Xaviers last Thanksgiving, a complimentary dinner to the entire football squad, comprising thirty men, was given by one of the Managing Committee of the association.

Bowling vies with basket ball for the greater interest. More men are at work rolling down the tenpins this season than has been the case in previous years, and an individual tournament is soon to be started. It will have from twenty to thirty contestants, and the names of the first ten men, with their scores, are to be inscribed upon a prize which will be placed on the bowling case in the main room. Some of the active bowlers are Asendorf, Kohen, Becker, Duke, Utz, Hoffman, Zimmerman, Honer, Breen, and Hanson. Klingelhoffer, who has captained the association team so successfully during the past two or three years, is not devoting so much attention to the sport this season, and may not be seen in any of the big matches. Asendorf will probably be elected Captain this year.

The bowling league of the different Young Men's Christian Associations in this city will not be in operation this year. Two or three committee meetings were held a short time ago to discuss the matter. In some of the branches a hesitancy was noticed about putting teams in the league, and so the bowling league was allowed to drop. The Twenty-third Street team has won the association championship for the last three years.

Want New Game Laws.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—This afternoon many prominent sportsmen met in Asbury Park and took the preliminary steps toward the formation of the Monmouth County Fish and Game Protective Association. A committee of eleven was appointed on organization, and to draft suitable by-laws for the government of the association. Another meeting will be held in three weeks.

The association will make an effort to have certain legislation enacted next Winter that will regulate the gunning season in New-Jersey, and be the means of preventing the unlawful and wanton distruction of game. It is claimed that partridge, quail, and woodcock are almost extinct in this part of the State, and legislation must be secured to make them more plentiful.

Another question that the association will deal with relates to pound fishing along the New-Jersey coast. Since the establishment of the pound nets, the supply of food fish caught by hook and line is almost depleted. The pounds are placed only a short distance apart, and are generally located near inlets, where they catch the fish in large numbers as they try to enter the stream to spawn. Last Winter a bill was introduced restricting pound fishing, but was defeated.

To Codify New-Jersey Game Laws.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—The Fish and Game Commissioners of New-Jersey will sit in the State House here on Jan. 5, at 11 A. M., to hear all sportsmen who are interested in having the various bills now on the statute book amended and codified into a compact law.

COLLEGE HOCKEY TEAM.

American Team to Play in Canada During Christmas Holidays.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—The team of college men who are to play several games of hockey with a Canadian team during the Christmas recess have made all the arrangements for the tour, and will start for Canada Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The proposed tour is the result of a visit of Malcolm Chace, the intercollegiate tennis champion, and Arthur E. Foote, the Yale tennis champion, to Canada last Summer. They won a number of tennis games in the leading cities of Canada and were then challenged to return to Canada this Winter to meet the Canadians at hockey on the ice. The two college men immediately set about to make arrangements to organize a team of college men who would go to Canada this Winter.

It is an invitation affair strictly, and the team, as can be seen by the make-up, does not represent any particular college. Malcolm Chace will be the Captain of the college team. The remainder of the team will consist of the following: Arthur E. Foote, Yale University; William Larned, Columbia and Cornell Colleges; Fred Hovey of Harvard, William Jones of Brown University, Robert Wrenn of Harvard, Alexander Meikeljohn of Brown, and George Matteson, also of Brown. These are all well-known tennis players, and include four intercollegiate tennis champions—Larned, Hovey, Wrenn, and Chace. Seven of those named will compose the regular team, which consists of seven players.

For a few days after their arrival in Toronto they will have a series of preliminary practice games. They will be met at Toronto by Stewart Houston of the Toronto Ice Hockey Club, under whose auspices the college men go to Canada. The first two games will be played in Toronto, and from there the team will go to Hamilton for one match. Subsequent games will be played, one in Kingston, two in Ottawa, and the two concluding contests in Montreal, after which the visitors will return to the United States, leaving Montreal about Jan. 6.

The first two games will be played according to the American style of the game, and the remaining half dozen after the style in vogue in Canada. The Canadian game of hockey does not differ very much from the American style of play, requiring seven instead of five or six men, and being played in rings on an ice surface, instead of on roller skates, as rink polo is commonly played in this country. The men who are to meet the team from the States will have an advantage over the latter, because they have been training for the games since the first ice formed in Canada this season, about Nov. 15. George Wright, the old Boston baseball player, will go with the Americans. He has had much to do with bringing about the trip.

Future Art Academicians.

When once fairly out of Waterloo Station, we proceeded to get ourselves up as if we had been severely injured in some football or cricket match, or other athletic sport. When we alighted at Walton, one had a patch over his eye, one walked lamely with two sticks, another with one; there were some arms in slings. I bought a quartern loaf, and [Eyre] Crowe a plum cake. Leslie and Walker, playing on tin whistles, headed this procession of cripples, who walked, limped, and hobbled into Shepperton. Though amused and puzzled, the people we met refrained from chaff or jeers.

One old lady, however, who saw through our shamming, reproved us by saying: "Ye ought to be ashamed of yourselves—you might be struck so!" When we got to a convenient place, the whistles ceased playing, and I addressed the natives, assuring them that I was to be the member for the borough at the next election, and when that happy day arrived, the quartern loaf, such as I showed them, would be greatly reduced in price—in fact, all but given away. Crowe then cut up the plum cake, and distributed the slices among the assembled children.—Pen and Pencil Sketches by H. S. Marks.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.

Yellow Label "Sec" Very Dry.

Gold Label "Brut" Vintage 1887.

UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANOS.
65,000 IN USE. ESTAB. 1849. PRICES FOR REGULAR STYLES OF UPRIGHTS FROM $350 TO $600. OTHER PROMINENT MAKERS', $100 UPWARD; EASY TERMS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED.
SEE OUR SELF-PLAYING PIANO. (WE HAVE NO SO-CALLED "BARGAINS.")
OPEN EVENINGS. EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 5th AV., NEAR 14th ST.

WALTERS PIANOS.
Largest stock. Bargains, $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 34 East 12th St.

Readers OF THE TIMES

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be ob

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEW-JERSEY.

SHE SAVED THE BOARDERS

Mrs. Charles Aroused Them When the Fire Broke Out.

SHE HAD A VERY NARROW ESCAPE

Only Her Pluck and Determination Prevented the Death of Herself and the Occupants of Her House.

NEWARK, Dec. 19.—The presence of mind and pluck of Mrs. John Charles of 199 Bank Street prevented considerable loss of life at about 3 o'clock this morning. The house at 199 Bank Street is a three-story frame structure occupied as a restaurant and boarding house by John Charles and his wife, Annie. Mr. Charles was absent from home last night, and Mrs. Charles, with her three children and seven boarders, remained in the house. Mrs. Charles thus tells what happened this morning:

"My baby, Carl, was ill, and at about 2:30 o'clock I got up to get him food and medicine. The children slept with me in a second-story back room. I lit the lamp to see my way to the first floor. As I was near the bottom of the stairway my foot caught in my wrapper and I stumbled and pitched forward to the floor. The lamp exploded and I was saturated with the burning oil.

"Before I could rise the whole of the stairs back of me and the restaurant in front seemed to be ablaze. But I got up and ran back to the second story, where I caught up my children, carrying them out in the yard for safe keeping. Then I went back up stairs ahead of the flames and went from door to door calling out that the house was on fire. Every boarder must have heard me, for I heard them moving quickly about the rooms. Four of them slept on the third story, and three on the second.

"I awoke those on the second floor first, and when I started to get out of the burning house I found my way barred by the flames in the second story. I ran to the top story through the rooms of two of the boarders, which they had quickly vacated, and climbed out of the top of a window opening to the yard. From that I slid down to the yard on the roof of the annex. By that time the whole house was in flames."

The first boarder to be awakened on the third floor was Charles Miller, who works on Warren Street, New-York. He slept in the large room on the east side of the house, which, fortunately for him, opened right over a projecting and slanting roof between the Nelson house and the burned restaurant. He leaped out of bed and ran to the door, which he opened, but as quickly shut again, for he was met by a burst of flame which drove him back into the room, and left the only avenue of escape open to him one of the two windows. Miller lost no time in availing himself of the front window. He raised the sash and clambered out on the slanting top, minus everything but his shirt, and slid down to safety.

In the next room to Miller slept a Swede named Bjornsen. When he was awakened by the cries of Mrs. Charles he attempted to open the door, but the flames met him, too, and drove him back. He leaped to the pavement, landing in a barrel of oyster shells which toppled over with him.

There was another boarder on the third floor, in one of the hall rooms, whose name Mrs. Charles could not give, but she broke in the window of his room from the roof to which she had escaped, and he made his escape minus everything but a pair of trousers.

Another boarder, said to be an old soldier and a member of the Salvation Army, is missing, but as there are no signs of his body about the burned house, it is surmised that he escaped.

Mrs. Charles places her financial loss at $2,000, which is covered by insurance.

NEWARK SOCIETY DOINGS.

Marriages and Engagements in and Near the City—Social Festivities.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The engagement is announced of Miss Annie Allen of Springfield Avenue, Irvington, to Gilbert Lawrence of Cottage Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Terrill and daughter have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Terrill of Springfield Avenue, Irvington.

Frank Ryan of Springfield Avenue, for many years connected with the firm of Johnson & Murphy, is suffering with pulmonary trouble.

The marriage of Miss Georgie Cole and George Cross of Springfield Avenue will take place Christmas Eve.

Mrs. Martha Nichols of Washington Street, Newark, and Michael England of Park Avenue, Irvington, will be married Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Irvington.

The marriage of Miss Daisy Pierson of West Kinney Street, Newark, to H. Allen Osborne of Springfield Avenue, Irvington, took place this evening.

The Alhambra Club will hold its next dance on Jan. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield of New-York have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith of Mount Prospect Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Hasselman of High Street, Orange, celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding last evening with a reception. About 100 guests were present. An orchestra was stationed in the reception room and played during the evening. At midnight an elaborate supper was served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Manning E. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. McChesney, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Hanchett, Fred Wheaton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hasselman, Mr. and Mrs. Summer Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Kittie Lohnergin, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Romer, and Miss Belle Hanchett.

A meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution will be held Jan. 3 at the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Yardly, Walnut and William Streets, East Orange.

The handicap billiard tournament at the Orange Athletic Club has not been begun, owing to the few entries that have been made.

A surprise party was given last evening at the residence of Andrew Manus, on Campbell Street, Rahway. A large number of guests were present from out of town, including several from Newark and New-York.

PHYSICIANS DINE ON HORSEFLESH

They Pronounce It Palatable, and a Market Will Be Established.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—Richard S. Hopkins of 32 Franklin Street, this city, entertained about 100 of the most prominent residents of Newark at a banquet of horseflesh, at his home to-night. Dr. Hopkins is a veterinary surgeon, and the purpose of the dinner was to show the utility of horseflesh as an article of every-day diet. The attendance included nearly all of the leading physicians of the city. The meat was served in various forms, and all pronounced it excellent. Dr. Chester Vandervoest stated that a horseflesh market would soon be opened in Newark.

Herman Reininger's Narrow Escape.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—Herman Reininger, while temporarily insane, jumped from the attic window of his home, at 217 Camden Street, near South Orange Avenue, about 1 P. M. to-day, to the pavement below, a distance of at least thirty-five feet, landing on his side and head. He is now at the City Hospital. Beyond a scalp wound and a contusion of the shoulder and hip, Dr. D. J. Edwards found no injuries of a serious nature.

Patrolman Smith Acquitted.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The jury in the case of Patrolman John Smith, who for two days has been on trial on a charge of causing the death of John Curley, on June 30, this afternoon returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Smith will be reinstated and probably be reimbursed for the time lost during his suspension.

Mrs. H. E. Ehlers's Funeral.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Ella F. Ehlers, wife of Herbert E. Ehlers, was buried in Fairmount Cemetery this afternoon. The funeral services were held at the residence, 204 South Sixth Street. Dr. Christian officiated, and the many friends of Mr. Ehlers, including a number of city and county officials, followed the body to the grave.

Two More Cases of Smallpox.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—Two additional cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. They are Louise Ebner, twenty years old, of 41 Quitman Street, and Elsie McLaughlin, three years old, of 77 Prospect Street. A laundry near the latter place has been closed for the time being by the Health Department.

ECONOMY IN PASSAIC COUNTY

FIGHT OVER THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FREEHOLDERS.

A Reduction of Salaries Ordered in Many of the Offices, Which Will Save at Least $5,000 a Year.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 19.—The organization of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders this morning attracted a large crowd of politicians to the Court House, the desperate contest for supremacy waged by the lieutenants of Boss Joseph H. Quackenbush arousing unusual interest.

For several days missionaries have been visiting every part of the county in the interest of ex-County Counsel De Witt C. Bolton, or ex-Assemblyman Eugene Emley, rival aspirants for County Counsel, and representatives of the warring factions which have rent the Republican Party asunder for several years. Emley was twice defeated for State Senator through this bitter warfare, and retaliated by defeating Quackenbush for Sheriff. His appearance as a candidate for County Counsel reopened the old wounds, and Quackenbush issued orders for his defeat at any cost. Several days ago John K. Cooke was admitted to have a winning lead for Director, having secured pledges sufficient to insure his election. But, as the fight grew hotter, and it became evident that one vote might decide the absorbing issue, Quackenbush resolved that to put the friend of his arch-enemy in the chair was treading on dangerous ground, and secretly decreed Cooke's defeat.

This morning the Emley people were jubilant, and prophecied certain victory, while their opponents were glum and downcast. Just before the board was called to order, however, a change was apparent, and Freeholder Van Noordt of Passaic City was trotted out for Director. When the announcement was made by Temporary Chairman De Mott that nominations for Director were in order, Cooke and Van Noordt were nominated and the crowd excitedly applauded the name of their favorite. It was considered a test vote on the principal contest. The result was seen to be close, and the announcement was awaited breathlessly. Then a shout went up, Van Noordt winning by the narrow margin of two votes.

The Republicans could not be induced to caucus, and the Democratic Freeholders decided the contest. Arthur B. Pearce was elected Clerk to the board. P. Henry Shields was unanimously re-elected County Collector. De Witt C. Bolton was elected County Counsel over Eugene Emley, the vote standing 10 to 8.

Dr. Walter B. Johnson received 15 votes for County Physician, and was declared elected for a term of three years. Dr. S. F. Wiley was complimented by Freeholders Feuerstein, Close, and Canning after the first-named gentleman had made a bitter attack on the one-man system and declared in favor of Coroners having control, as in former years.

James D. Donnel was elected Librarian, defeating Harry D. Sautter.

The board resolved to reduce salaries, and cut down the County Collector from $2,500 per annum to $1,500. The sum allowed the County Counsel was cut from $2,500 to $2,000. Both officers serve two years.

Freeholder Cooke moved that the office of County Engineer be consolidated with the Road and Lamp Inspectorships, and a salary for the triplicate office fixed. He declared the positions sinecures, and said that their incumbents had nothing to do but draw salaries. The matter was indefinitely postponed, and a recess taken until this afternoon to allow Director Van Noordt time to make up and announce his committees.

During the recess a determined effort to reconsider the reduction given the County Collector was made, and after a bitter argument the matter was again taken up and compromised at $1,900. William L. Whitmore was nominated and elected County Engineer, the salary being reduced from $4,200 to $1,500 per annum. Leslie S. Menger was chosen Road Inspector, and the pruning process continued, the salary being cut from $1,500 to $800. The previous Inspector of Light and Bridges received $1,000. His successor, John Wall of Passaic City, was chosen to fill the position at $50 per month for actual time employed.

The reductions mean a net saving of over $5,000 each year.

THE MIDDLESEX FREEHOLDERS.

The Investigation of Their Accounts Begun by the Commission.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 19.—Richard Stevens of Newark and Rutherford Coleman of Trenton, who were appointed by Justice Beastry to investigate the accounts of the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders, met to-day, and after examining a few witnesses adjourned until Friday. Mr. Byington of Newark objected to the board having extra counsel, ex-Judge Hoffman of Jersey City, because of the extra expense.

The testimony showed that in certain cases the legal amount of expenditures had been exceeded, but the defense agreed to explain the discrepancies. Director Welsh was not able to verify his reports, as he was not familiar with the County Clerk's figures. The accounts of Collector Serviss were partially gone through. The roads appropriations were examined and some were found to be wrong or seemingly so.

Members' fees, new bridges, &c., will be a source of investigation, and there are some members on the anxious seat.

Was Tired and Wanted to Die.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 19.—Emma Gerber, a soft-silk winder, residing at 295 Getty Avenue, shot herself in the left breast this evening, and cannot recover. Her fifteenth birthday fell on Monday last, and she was disappointed because she did not get a holiday. When asked by her mother why she shot herself she said she was very tired, and wanted to die.

LEGALLY DEAD AND YET ALIVE

A Curious Plea Made in Behalf of Theodore Lambert, Who Is to be Hanged in New-Jersey Jan. 3.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 19.—A peculiar legal move was made to-day by John L. Semple, before Judge Garrison, in behalf of Theodore Lambert, who is under sentence to be hanged Jan. 3. Lambert was convicted of murder on May 27 last, and sentenced Oct. 13 to be hanged on Dec. 13. On Dec. 4, Lawyer Semple obtained from the Governor a reprieve for Lambert until Jan. 3, pending application to the Board of Pardons for a commutation of sentence. The Board of Pardons, on Thursday last, refused to commute the sentence.

Mr. Semple, in court to-day, declared that his client, although not having been executed on the day legally designated—Dec. 13—was legally dead. Being dead, the law had no more control over him or his body. Such being the case, Lambert was now being illegally restrained of his liberty, and a writ of habeas corpus was therefore asked of the court to set him free.

"Humph!" ejaculated Judge Garrison, as the application was made to him, "legally dead and yet alive; got no life, and yet wants his liberty—that's a series of anomalies."

Mr. Semple argued that, according to the laws of New-Jersey, the Governor of the State possessed no prerogative to interfere to prevent an execution, unless he exercised the same within ninety days from the date of conviction. The ninety days had passed when Gov. Werts granted the reprieve. The stay of execution being therefore invalid, and the legal day of execution having passed, the law had no more control of Lambert.

In arguing with the Governor for a reprieve, when the Governor contended that the ninety days' limit had expired, Mr. Semple claims that the conviction accompanied the sentence and not the verdict, and that therefore it was then within the ninety days.

Judge Garrison set down next Saturday to hear and determine whether he would grant Lambert the writ asked for or not. Lawyer Semple declares he has a Federal Supreme Court decision as a precedent for his motion.

One of the Thirteen Diners Dead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 19.—Eugene P. Hutchinson and Mrs. Mabel G. Clark were married Sept. 5 by the Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. They attended a family dinner on Thanksgiving Day, and when the little party sat down it was discovered that there were thirteen guests. Mrs. Hutchinson called her husband's attention to the fact and laughingly advised him to leave the table.

He said he took no stock in the superstition and declined to follow his wife's advice.

Mr. Hutchinson was stricken with typhoid fever a week ago, and was removed to Christ Hospital, where he died last night. He was twenty-eight years old, and was employed as an accountant at the West Shore Railroad freight office.

New Bridge Building Corporation.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 19.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day with the County Clerk by the New-Jersey Dock and Bridge Building Company, which has organized by the election of Freeholder Charles H. Moore as President, Gen. George H. Rhodes as Vice President and General Manager, and County Engineer Louis Quinn as Secretary and Treasurer. The company's capital is $25,000. It has secured all the interests of Eli A. Young, now dead, the dock and bridge builder.

To Do Business in Tacoma.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 19.—The People's Store Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day. It will do business in Tacoma, Washington, with a paid-up capital of $125,000. The chief stockholder is George D. Mumford of New-York. Others are William Barton Goodwin of New-York and Augustus J. Brunson of North Plainfield, N. J.

"Horner's Furniture"

The Best for Presents.

EVERLASTING REMINDERS. Have you considered what good sense as well as good taste can be shown this Holiday season by selecting presents that are at once beautiful, useful, and imperishable?

What youth, bachelor, or benedict would fail to constantly bless the donor of a luxurious Easy Chair; a restful Lounge; an artistic Desk; an attractive Bookcase; a useful Table; a graceful Shaving-Stand; or, if these wants are already supplied, then a pretty Cabinet for his curios; a Carved Pedestal for his Venus; a Venetian Mirror for his looks; a high Chiffonier for his small wear; or a roomy Wardrobe for his clothing?

What maid, wife, or widow would ever falter in her long-lived appreciation of a modern Dressing Table; a full-length Cheval Glass; a richly upholstered Sofa; a sumptuous Chair; a cozy Tête-à-Tête; a dainty Escritoire; an inlaid Music Cabinet; a canopied Bedstead; a Jewel Case, or China Closet for her treasures; or any article of artistic furniture for her home?

All these and many others, appropriate for Presents, including Vases, Bronzes, high-grade Paintings, Mantel Sets, Carved Figures, Clocks, Candelabra, Bric-à-Brac, &c., we offer at their plainly marked moderate prices, ranging from $5 to $500.

Visit our Great Furniture Emporium and examine our incomparable stock.

R. J. HORNER & Co.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

Open Evenings until 10 o'clock.

A Veritable Christmas Fairy Land.

OUR GRAND EXPOSITION OF HOLIDAY GOODS surpasses anything of the kind ever attempted in this country.

EIGHT ENTIRE CITY BLOCKS OF SPACE scarcely suffice to contain the beautiful and varied selections, whose splendor is NEW-YORK'S GREATEST ATTRACTION BY DAY and NIGHT.

YOUNG AND OLD SHOULD SEE IT! ALL ARE WELCOME!

Not one dollar's worth of inferior, shoddy goods, but the best lines obtainable, selected by the best experts, and marked at the lowest margin of profit.

The ABSOLUTE INTEGRITY OF OUR REPRESENTATIONS is THE FOUNDATION OF OUR IMMENSE BUSINESS, whose unexampled success is a national topic.

There is nothing so acceptable as a beautiful piece of FURNITURE as A CHRISTMAS PRESENT. We now offer the most beautiful specimens at **1-3** LESS THAN MANUFACTURING COST.

Every night between 8 and 10 o'clock, Bargains are offered in Every Department. There will be many pleasant surprises to-night. They may be just the things you want. Be sure to come!

Furs.

E'ectric Seal and Opossum Muffs,

$1.45,

worth $2.50 to $5.00.

Black Lynx Muffs,

$6.50 & $8.75,

worth $11.00 and $12.00.

Alaska Seal Muffs,

$16.75,

formerly $20, $22, $25 and $28.

"Novelty" Baby Carriage Robe,

$4.50,

formerly $6.50.

Chinchilla, Mink, Ermine, and Seal cape collars,

Children's Sets,

(Collar and Muff),

from $2.50 to $14.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

ALEXIS M'NULTY AT HOME

Rutherford's Borough Clerk Again Explains His Long Disappearance.

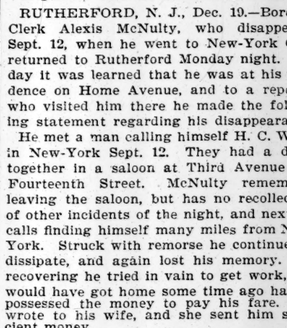
RUTHERFORD, N. J., Dec. 19.—Borough Clerk Alexis McNulty, who disappeared Sept. 12, when he went to New-York City, returned to Rutherford Monday night. To-day it was learned that he was at his residence on Home Avenue, and to a reporter who visited him there he made the following statement regarding his disappearance:

He met a man calling himself H. C. White in New-York Sept. 12. They had a drink together in a saloon at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street. McNulty remembers leaving the saloon, but has no recollection of other incidents of the night, and next recalls finding himself many miles from New-York. Struck with remorse he continued to dissipate, and again lost his memory. On recovering he tried in vain to get work, and would have got home some time ago had he possessed the money to pay his fare. He wrote to his wife, and she sent him sufficient money.

McNulty would not say where he had been during his absence, but expresses a determination to clear up all his debts.

Unclaimed English Dividends.

All dividends and stock unclaimed for ten years are transferred to the National Debt Commissioners until claimants appear. In 1866, no less than £3,000,000 of the unclaimed stock was canceled, and the Consolidated Fund made liable in respect of successful claims to such money. In 1890, the balance of stock remaining unclaimed was £853,132, and the unclaimed dividends amounted to £1,387,969. It may be mentioned that the Exchequer some years since realized a windfall of £150,211, representing fractions of pence saved in the payment of dividends. This is one more proof of the old saying, "Many a mickle makes a muckle."—Chambers's Journal.



Quick lunch is lunch cooked in a hurry, served in a hurry, eaten in a hurry; which means, half the time, something less than perfect cooking, serving, and digestion.

Same danger with clothes-in-a-hurry. But we don't hurry. We began on our present stock a year ago and watched each step as carefully as if we weren't selling clothes too.

We don't sell in a hurry either; we take plenty of time to fit.

Tell you what we do in a hurry though—give money back.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

SPECIAL SALE.

We offer **600** All Wool

SUITS, OVERCOATS, and ULSTERS

at $10, $15, and $18,

Worth from $17.50 to $28.

Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, and Ulsters,

$5.00 and upward.

$3.00 PANTS to $6.00,

WORTH DOUBLE.

Stewart Building,

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET.

Old Herald Building,

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & Co.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Reliable Silver Plate,

The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR **HOLIDAY GIFTS,** AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,

16 CORTLANDT STREET.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The famous African choir will sing at the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, to-night. This will be their farewell appearance in Harlem prior to sailing for their native land.

—Simon Sterne will deliver a lecture on "The City of New-York and Its Needs" in the course given under the auspices of the Order B'nai B'rith, at Jaeger's Hall, Sunday morning.

—A woman's meeting to oppose the open saloon on Sunday will be held at Metropolitan Hall, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—Henry Deubert of Glendale, L. I., whose house was raided by Collector Healy's deputies last week, and who was arrested on Tuesday night on the charge of running an illicit distillery, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle yesterday, and committed to the Raymond Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail. Deubert denies the charge.

—The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, upon the recommendation of Dr. Sylvester, have appointed the following doctors on the consulting staff at the Asylum for the Insane: Dr. John A. McCorkle, physician; Dr. Henry W. Rand, surgeon; Dr. John C. Shaw, neurologist; Dr. A. J. C. Skene, gynecologist; Dr. Ezra H. Wilson, pathologist.

—Victor L. Beddingfield of the Twenty-ninth Ward has begun an action against J. H. Elbers & Co., soda-water manufacturers of 453 East Tenth Street, New-York, to recover $10,000 damages for personal injuries to his eleven-year-old son last August. The driver of one of the defendant's wagons ran into the boy, who was riding a bicycle.

—Commissioner Emery of the Health Department has appointed James Stanley Shore Inspector at a salary of $750 a year.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Brown yesterday directed judgment of absolute divorce to be entered in favor of Francis J. Oakes, against Luella C. Oakes. Mr. Oakes is a millionaire chemical manufacturer.

—Prominent lawyers and laymen of Brooklyn petitioned the General Term of the Supreme Court to throw open the law library to the general public, and yesterday the General Term decided that it had no such power, and referred the petition to a majority of the Justices of the Second Judicial District living in Brooklyn.

—Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue raided the cigar factory of Santo Dorando, at 80 Court Street, yesterday, and seized 1,200 cigars, which were found in unstamped boxes. Dorando pleaded not guilty.

—William McDonough, fifty-five years old, a real estate broker of 361 Nostrand Avenue, dropped dead at the foot of the cellar stairs in his house yesterday afternoon.

—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum will take place at Dean Street and Troy Avenue at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

—Postmaster Sullivan established another sub-station in this city yesterday. It is situated in the drug store at Hoyt and Union Streets.

Yonkers.

—Terrace City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, has elected the following officers: High Priest—Joseph M. Tompkins; King—Isaac H. Venn; Scribe—Julius Jackman; Treasurer—John G. Hatfield; Secretary—Henry Stengel; Trustee (for three years)—Samuel D. Berrian. The High Priest has appointed the following officers: Captain of the Host—J. P. Freeman; Principal Sojourner—Lyman Cobb, Jr.; Royal Arch Captain—W. A. Bates; Master of Third Veil—Alfred Emery; Master of Second Veil—John P. Sherman; Master of First Veil—Jacob Wolff; Chaplain—Lyman Cobb, Jr.; Tiler—John Degg.

—Yonkers Branch, No. 387, National Association of Letter Carriers, on Tuesday evening elected the following officers: President—John P. Newhall; Vice President—John Lages; Recording Secretary—George O. McLain; Treasurer—George W. Hull; Financial Secretary—Joseph Blavisto; Delegate to the National Convention—George F. Cunningham; Alternate—George W. Hull.

—The house of P. H. Smith, at Armour Villa Park, in the Fourth Ward, was burned to the ground about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It caught fire from an overheated furnace. Mr. Smith had $608 in money in his room, and that was lost. The loss on the house is $7,500; insured for $4,000; on furniture, $4,000; insurance, $1,500.

—Fire destroyed the fish hatchery belonging to the Morse estate, in North Broadway, Tuesday night. The loss is about $3,000; partially covered by insurance. The fire is attributed to incendiaries. There have been many incendiary fires in that vicinity recently.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Van O. Linda gave a very enjoyable euchre party Tuesday evening at their home, in Hawthorne Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Radcliff won first honors, with Mrs. J. J. Potter and J. F. Curran second.

—Arthur D. Craft has sold his property, 26 William Street, to George Cooley, for $2,500. The lot is 30 by 110 feet, with a two-story house upon it.

—A building permit has been granted to the Rev. A. A. Lings for a brick building for two stores at 93 Ashburton Avenue.

—Department Commander John C. Shotts of the Grand Army of the Republic is in Louisville, Ky.

—James B. Ludlow has been elected a member of the Board of Trade.

—S. W. Balch has been appointed a notary public by Gov. Flower.

—Miss Fanny Bailey is visiting in Rochester.

Westchester County.

—The Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, opened the nineteenth course of popular lectures in the Baptist Church, Sing Sing, on Tuesday evening, when he addressed a large audience upon the subject "My Famous Friends." He told of his associations with Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, William E. Gladstone, John Leech, John Bright, Daniel Webster, and others. He entertained his hearers for over an hour, telling anecdotes of his friends and pointing out many of their traits and peculiarities.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors yesterday fixed the salary of the Sheriff, who is to take office on the 1st of January, at $10,000 a year. An effort was made to make it $8,000.

Long Island.

—E. E. Nickerson, the Gospel singer from Tremont Temple, Boston, and the Rev. Frank P. Stoddard, pastor of the Strong Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn are holding revival services in the Patchogue Baptist Church. Great interest has been taken in the revival, and a number of immersions have taken place.

—The release upon $3,000 bail of Archie Muller, College Point's alleged firebug, has caused considerable concern. Muller's alleged accomplice, Charles Rickers, is unable to procure bail. It is said that District Attorney Noble will interfere on the ground that a person charged with arson cannot be bailed.

—Patrick Cahill of Long Island City was sentenced to the Queens County Jail yesterday for five months for wrecking several saloons Tuesday night. Cahill acquired considerable notoriety in 1888 by jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge. He was rescued by the crew of the steamer Norwich.

—The railroad station at Woodsburg was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. They secured the contents of the money drawer, the ticket case, a number of express packages, and a gold watch belonging to James Harris, the agent.

—The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society of Hicksville is being urged to build a clubhouse. Several residents have proffered financial aid, and sites for the building may be had for nothing.

—The State apportionment for the Sea Cliff public library has been received by Treasurer F. J. Cole. The library's new rooms are nearly ready for occupancy.

—A choral society has been organized at Jamaica. At a meeting held Tuesday night a Board of Directors was appointed, with power to choose officers.

—The sixth annual ball of the news agents of the Long Island Railroad will take place in the Flushing Opera House Tuesday evening, Feb. 12.

—The Young Ladies' Guild of St. Luke's Church, Sea Cliff, is arranging for a supper to be held soon after the holidays.

—The Rev. Thomas R. G. Peck will be installed pastor of the Port Jefferson Church this evening.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

At Reduced Prices.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

Banquet, Princess, and Piano Lamps,
Statuettes, Groups, and Figures,
In Italian Marble and French Bronze.

Clocks, Clock Sets, Candelabra,
Etchings, Oil Paintings, Engravings,
Pastels, and Water Colors.
Rich Cut Glassware, Bric-a-brac,
Art China, Silverware, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Silver Toilet Articles,
French and German Dolls,
Dressed and Undressed.

Largest Assortment; Lowest Prices.

All Purchases delivered by Express, free of charge, at any point within a radius of 100 miles of New-York City.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

As we write this little adlet the furnishing goods counters at our Broadway and 31st St. store are fairly besieged with holiday purchasers.

Moderate prices for high-class furnishings is telling in our favor with gratifying force.

Welch, Margetson & Co.'s and Virgoe, Middleton & Co.'s London-made Neckwear, Mufflers, Bath Robes, Dressing Gowns, Breakfast Jackets, and Suspenders are a prime attraction at not more than two-thirds of the usual Broadway and 5th Av. prices.

$100. $100.

Sam Loyd's Latest Puzzle.

THE ADVERTISER PUZZLE.

$100 FOR A SOLUTION.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

For Sale by All Newsdealers.

$100. $100.

Furs

Holiday Gifts.

Sable Head Pouches	$2.50
Sundry Muffs as low as	3.00
Fox Rugs	6.00
Black Persian Jackets	100.00
Fur-lined Opera Cloaks	70.00
Fur Overcoats	60.00
Fur Collars and Gloves	3.00
Black Bear Robes	65.00
Tiger Rugs	65.00
Polar Bear Rugs	45.00
Leopard Rugs	7.50

And Upwards.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

Est'd A. D. 1820.

Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons consider it a privilege to show their goods irrespective of any desire to purchase.

Thursday
Dec. 20-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GREAT BRITAIN IN HAWAII

Contribution to the History of the Late Revolution.

STATEMENTS OF ADMIRAL WALKER

The English Minister Was a Pronounced Loyalist and Ready to Interfere in Behalf of the Queen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Admiral Walker's much-talked-of report on Hawaii reaches the public to-day, and the public will see at once, or it will be seen by that part of it that considers it unwise to reveal all our official criticisms on foreign powers, that the report ought not to have been published. It is plainly information for the Executive, and, carrying, as it does, mention of the British Minister to Hawaii that describes him as in league with the adherents of the deposed Queen, it is calculated to prove irritating.

To the "jingo" politician that may be agreeable, but the "jingoes" are not now in power. To the advocates of annexation the disregard of Admiral Walker's advice that the United States keep a war ship constantly at Honolulu, to deter the ships of Great Britain from encouraging a counter revolution, will undoubtedly be made the text for another assault upon the Administration. Still, it will have to be borne in mind that it is some months since we had a war ship at Honolulu, and there has been no report of an outbreak on behalf of the Queen, nor any report that such an outbreak was imminent or remote.

Since the publication of Admiral Walker's report, it will probably be embarrassing to send a ship to Honolulu, without appearing to do so as a menace to Great Britain, which the approval of Walker's report would have indicated.

Mr. Lodge will probably be very much exercised because some of the dispatches are missing. These dispatches, it is understood, were very important. They do not exactly light up the diplomatic question, but if Lodge had been in Walker's place he would undoubtedly have considered the omitted dispatches of very material consequence to the success of his trip.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day transmitted to the Senate, in response to Senator Lodge's resolution, copies of the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral John G. Walker relating to the Hawaiian Republic.

From the orders contained in the correspondence it appears that on March 28 Secretary Herbert directed Admiral Walker to regard himself detached from duty at the Navy Department on March 28, and to relieve Admiral Irwin of the command of the Pacific station by steamer from San Francisco. On June 18 the Secretary called upon him for information of any survey made in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor. On July 9 the Admiral was notified to turn over the orders under which he was acting to the commanding officer of the Charleston, on her arrival at Honolulu, and to return without delay with the Philadelphia to Mare Island, California.

On July 11 he was directed on the reporting of his relief, Commodore Beardsley, to proceed to Annapolis and assume the duty of Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and July 20 the department sent him a cipher dispatch to proceed at once to Mare Island, and not await the arrival of the Charleston. On March 27 instructions were issued for the Admiral's guidance, which he was cautioned to consider as strictly confidential. His attention was called to executive documents containing the Hawaiian correspondence already sent to Congress, which fully showed the attitude and policy of the United States. He was instructed to cousult freely with Minister Willis, and to give due weight to the Minister's knowledge and opinion of the actual employment of the military forces under his command. It was specifically noted that the Admiral's purpose would be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, the letter concluding as follows:

In case of any civil war in the islands, whether growing out of an attempt to restore the Queen or an attempt to establish a permanent Government, or out of any election, or arising from any cause whatever, you will extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein; but you will keep steadily in view that it is your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not by their participation in such civil commotions subject themselves to local laws, and thus forfeit their right in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution or insurrection in a foreign country, participates in an attempt by force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, or who aids in setting on foot a revolution or insurrection in such a country, cannot claim as matter of right that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act.

If you shall observe at any time any effort or attempt on the part of any foreign power to interfere in the political affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, or if you shall perceive any circumstances pointing to such interference, you will promptly report the same to this department.

Supplementing the full confidential instructions of March 27, Secretary Herbert gave Admiral Walker oral instructions regarding asylum as follows:

In case of any civil war, insurrection, or rebellion in the Hawaiian Islands while you are there, you may, in your discretion, and if you think proper under all the circumstances, give the right of asylum upon your ship to refugees, whether from the one party or the other, but you are by no means to indicate beforehand to any person whatever that you would feel free to exercise your power in this manner.

These instructions, like the written instructions handed you, are in the strictest sense confidential.

First Reports of the Admiral.

Admiral Walker's first report, dated April 14, announced his assumption of command and his delivery of a package from the Department of State to Minister Willis. Numbers three and four are omitted. Number five, of April 25, relates to the salute of his flag by English and Japanese vessels in port and his formal call upon the President of the provisional Government April 17, and mentions his exchange of visits with foreign representatives. Number six, April 28, presents the Admiral's impressions, which he thinks are reasonably accurate and reliable, upon the political situation, which he had gained since his arrival sixteen days before.

He says the provisional Government seems to be firmly established, and to command in as great a degree the confidence and support of the people as could be expected in any country of a Government temporary in its origin and character, bridging over the interval between one permanent form and another. He doubts if any one landing in Honolulu at the time would perceive any indications to the contrary. "But there are, nevertheless," he writes, "two causes which give uneasiness to those having most at stake in the islands and best qualified to judge: First, the uncertainty of the natives as to the ultimate restoration of the Queen; second, the possible disaffection of the Japanese."

He says that few natives have registered in order to vote for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, their policy being one of abstention from political affairs under existing conditions, fearing the penalties of treason in the event of the Queen's restoration, which they expect from the United States. The Admiral says:

If the native Hawaiians could be fully assured that the monarchy would not be restored by outside interference it is believed that they would readily participate in all the steps for organizing a new form of government. The sentiment of loyalty to the monarchy and to the Queen is to a considerable extent a sentiment of self-interest or self-preservation in the event of a restoration. It is said, and probably truthfully, that many prominent Hawaiians would speedily detach themselves and their adherents from the royalist party and enter the race for political preferment under a new Government if they felt that it was safe to do so. I am satisfied that a clearly formulated assurance from the United States of non-interference with the political affairs of Hawaii, and of disapproval of such interference on the part of any other nation, would rest the situation clearly upon its local merits in the estimation of all classes without hopes or fear of outside pressure, and would tend to a speedy settlement of all troubles.

Admiral Walker apparently does not fear much danger from the Japanese, although, as he says, they form a large proportion of the population, numbering 20,000, and stand together as a solid body, their leaders proposing to claim for them the right to vote under the same conditions as other foreigners. The Admiral notes the apparent absence of personal animosity between royalists and supporters of the provisional Government, stating that as a rule the English are royalists. In his opinion the American naval force at Honolulu needed strengthening, and, although he anticipated no serious disturbances, he thought that, should they occur, we ought to have the controlling force stronger than that of any other foreign power and equal to any two of them combined. Every one, including foreigners of all classes, looked to the United States to take the leading part and to be responsible for the preservation of life and property. At the time we were equaled in strength by the English and exceeded by the Japanese, the Philadelphia's landing force being little, if any, larger than the Champion's, and not as large as the Takachiho's. Admiral Walker, therefore, recommended that, pending the arrival of the Charleston, the Monterey be sent to Honolulu.

Great Britain's First Move.

Number seven, dated April 28, is as follows:

A few days since, while the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the provisional Government was temporarily absent in one of the other islands, Major Wodehouse, the British Minister Resident, met President Dole in the street and read to him from a paper in his hand, apparently a cable dispatch from the British Government, brought by mail steamer, instructions directing him to inform the provisional Government that it was the intention of the British Government to use Necker's Island for the purpose of landing a telegraph cable and establishing a station upon a proposed line from British Columbia to New-Zealand, with a connecting branch to the Hawaiian group. The dispatch proceeded further to instruct Major Wodehouse to report to his Government by cable the effect of this communication upon the provisional Government, and the British Minister finished by requesting the matter be kept a secret, especially from the French.

The provisional Government discussed this matter at a Cabinet meeting, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was instructed to write to the British Minister that when her Majesty's Government should formally and definitely lay the proposition in question before the Hawaiian Government, the latter would consider it; and that in the meantime it could not engage to keep the matter a secret from the Government of the United States, with which its relations and affiliations are close and intimate. A copy of this letter was read to me and has been handed to Mr. Willis, the United States Minister. I am writing this report from my recollection from statements made in conversation, but it is substantially correct.

Necker's Island is a very small islet about 270 miles to the north and west of the group. It has always been claimed by Hawaii, which asserts the ownership of the range of small islands and rocks extending to the north and west as far as the midway islands, and this claim has never, to my knowledge, been disputed. The character of Major Wodehouse's communication appeared to recognize the existence of this Hawaiian claim, without entering into the question of its validity.

No. 8 of May 3 incloses newspaper clippings regarding the elections, and, in No. 10 of May 14, the Admiral notes the waning hope of the Royalists for an ultimate restoration of monarchy, but declares that the Japanese agent is pressing for a recognition of his people, claiming that they should be accorded all the privileges granted to all other foreigners, and significantly concluding: "They are obstinate and clannish, and probably are somewhat affected by interested political agitators, and they have good diplomatic and military backing. Mr. Fujii impresses me as a capable man, and the Takachiho is, as the department knows, a sister ship of the Naniwa."

No. 13, May 26, incloses newspaper clippings, and No. 14, dated May 30, contains additional information in regard to Necker's Island. Mr. Robert Reed, Minister of Public Defense, in Victoria, Australia, had arrived on his return from a trip to England, made partly in the interest of a cable company to connect British Columbia with New-Zealand. In a conference with the Executive Council, Mr. Reed stated that the company would land the cable only on English territory.

The Admiral then describes the action of the Hawaiian Government in formally assuming possession of Necker's Island by chartering a small steamer and sending the Minister of the Interior on board of her, a mission which was successfully accomplished, as related at the time in United Press dispatches.

No. 15, dated May 31, described the opening of the Constitutional Convention.

No. 16 forwarded a copy of the proposed Constitution. No. 19, dated June 21, reporting upon the borings at Pearl Harbor, has been already published. No. 20, dated June 23, announces the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention and the good effect created by Secretary Gresham's letter announcing the passage of the Senate resolution on Hawaii and expressing the President's satisfaction therewith. On this subject Admiral Walker says:

This definite announcement of policy expressed in terms so clear and unmistakable, has strengthened the hands of the existing Government, and will undoubtedly assist in the solution of certain difficult questions which attend the adoption of a Constitution and the establishment of a permanent form of government. The royalists are correspondingly depressed and discouraged. It is understood that their leaders have held several informal conferences upon the situation, but there is nothing to indicate any organization or plan of action involving the use of force. In my opinion, the peace is not in danger of being disturbed at present.

Admiral Walker also announces in this letter the arrival of the Japanese training ship Cong-Go, and the recall of the Takachiho.

No. 21, of July 29, declares that while various rumors are in circulation of the intended rising of royalists, he looks upon them as without foundation, the provisional Government being master of the situation, and "undoubtedly very much on the alert."

No. 22, dated July 2, incloses a final copy of the Constitution, and No. 26, July 6, is an extended description of the proclamation of the republic on July 4.

The New Constitution of Hawaii.

No. 27, of July 12, describes the continued peaceful situation. Commenting upon the new Constitution, Admiral Walker regards the questions of citizenship and suffrage as having been skillfully managed. As indicated in a previous dispatch any general exclusion of Asiatics, as such, might have caused trouble among the Japanese, but the Constitution by making no distinction of race or nationality, and placing property and other qualifications upon naturalization, provided a safeguard against the electoral being overrun and controlled by voters of alien birth. All apprehension of trouble with Japan had subsided, and her war ships had departed, presumably for Corea. In conclusion the Admiral writes:

A permanent form of government has been quietly and peacefully inaugurated; an organic law has been adopted, and the officers of that Government have assumed their duties under the provisions of that organic law. The provisional Government is a thing of the past, and the chapter in Hawaiian political history which treats of the transition from a monarchy to a republic is distinctly closed. There are no new phases to anticipate; there are no new events to wait for with the hope that they may modify the situation. The royalists must accept the republic, or attempt a counter revolution by physical force, and of such an attempt there is, in my opinion, no probability whatever. I anticipate the speedy recognition of the republic by foreign powers, the gradual extinction of hostile domestic sentiment, and the ultimate conversion of the royalist party into an "opposition" under the Constitution.

Should Liliuokalani surrender her claims to the throne for a pension, matters would at once be absolutely settled, but apart from such action on her part no stronger guarantee of order and security could have been expected than the present situation affords.

Under these circumstances I do not consider the constant presence of an American flag officer at Honolulu as longer necessary. One of our ships should still be kept here, and care should be taken that the commanding officer is one in whose judgment and discretion the department has confidence, but the critical period during which it was all important that American naval influence should be paramount has been passed, and Honolulu might now be safely regarded as having reverted to its former status—a port of this station especially important because of its American interests and affiliations.

An Attack on Minister Wodehouse.

Nos. 30, July 21; 31, July 26, and 32, Aug. 4, briefly refer to the continuance of perfect order and quiet. No. 37, dated Aug. 17 and written at sea on the return to San Francisco, is probably one of the most remarkable official documents in connection with the Hawaiian controversy that has so far been made public. The Admiral says that upon the receipt of the telegraphic orders to proceed to Mare Island, which reached him Aug. 2, he gave orders to coal the ship, and fixed the 8th as the day of sailing. The commanding officer of the Champion had announced the receipt of orders to take deep sea soundings in the neighborhood of Hawaii to determine the feasibility of a cable route, and had fixed the 6th as the day of his departure. This work was to occupy the Champion nearly three weeks, by which time the British cruiser Hyacinth was expected to arrive at Honolulu. Admiral Walker continues:

I felt that the departure of both the Philadelphia and the Champion (the only men-of-war at Honolulu) would be, under existing political conditions, not favorable to order and security in the islands. It would leave both parties entirely free and dependent upon their own resources, without any support, nominal or actual, from any outside source.

In my opinion the republic has ample strength to maintain itself and to preserve peace, and would suppress riot or counter-revolution with a firm hand; but as long as foreign vessels lay in the harbor of Honolulu, ready at a moment's notice, in the event of disturbance, to land forces to secure the safety of life and property, it was open to enemies of the Government to say that tranquility was maintained only by the presence of those ships. I found leading members of the Government and others strongly of this opinion and expressing satisfaction with the prospect of being left for a time entirely alone.

But as soon as it was known that the Philadelphia was to leave on the 8th, a movement was set on foot among the English residents to retain the Champion, and the British Minister, Major Wodehouse, willingly consented to order her to remain in port.

This change of plan and the circumstances under which it was made put the situation in a new and somewhat serious light, to thoroughly appreciate which it is necessary to understand the attitude and ambitions of Major Wodehouse.

He had been at Honolulu nearly thirty years, and his constant struggle had been to set English influence against American influence and make it predominate, and, as an essential part of this policy, to maintain the monarchy. The successful revolution and the establishment of a republic during the last year of his diplomatic service, upon the eve of his retirement, was an evidence of failure which made him bitter and hostile. Although holding the position of British Minister, and transacting diplomatic business with the Government de facto, he had been a pronounced and partisan Royalist. It is currently believed that he had been in constant secret communication with Liliuokalani, and entirely in the confidence of the royalist leaders, and he had certainly lost no opportunity to embarrass the present Government, disregarding the courtesies and amenities from one in his position. But for his impending retirement, matters would have probably come, some time ago, to an issue which would have resulted in his recall or dismissal.

The commanding officer of the Champion had the same interests and views, and was quite ready to support his Minister.

These unusual circumstances presented the situation in the following light:

The chance of any disturbance taking place through the action of the Royalists after the departure of the Philadelphia were considerably increased by this significant detention of the Champion. Should any such disturbance take place I believed the British Minister would seize upon any pretext, however slight, to land the Champion's forces, and that once on shore, their influence would be to encourage the Royalists and to increase or prolong the difficulty. Should such action result in the restoration of the monarchy, English influence would then henceforth control with Liliuokalani.

There is another consideration which bears upon this point. The British are very much in the habit of retaining any foothold once obtained, and there is much talk at present of a cable between the Pacific colonies "to land only on British soil." Should an English military force be established on shore at Honolulu to preserve order, there might not readily be found the opportune moment for its withdrawal. Whatever might be the willingness of the home Government to yield to the claims of the United States, strong colonial pressure would be brought upon it to oppose these claims. It should not be forgotten in this connection that Pearl Harbor offers, strategically and otherwise, the finest site for a naval and coaling station to be found in the whole Pacific.

Although I had full confidence in the republic's ability to preserve order, and regarded the chance of an uprising of the royalists, even under the favorable circumstances mentioned above, as very remote, I did not feel that even such a remote chance should be taken, and I decided to postpone the Philadelphia's departure at least until the arrival of the Australia's mail, on the 11th inst. Before reaching this conclusion, I consulted with the United States Minister, whose views coincided entirely with my own, and I was further confirmed in my opinion by the receipt of a petition to keep the Philadelphia at Honolulu, signed by several prominent merchants and business men, representing large American moneyed interests. This petition is inclosed.

Before the arrival of the Australia, Major Wodehouse had been relieved by Capt. G. S. Hawes, who came in the steamer Arawa from his late post at Tahiti, and who has the title of British Commissioner and Consul General. The advent of a new man, who had no other policy than the policy of his Government, and was not involved in local politics, changed the situation again, and, feeling that the risk involved was then considerably diminished, I left Honolulu on the 12th.

English Influence in Hawaii.

It is a fact which should not be lost sight of that English influence is always opposed to American influence in the Hawaiian Islands. It is colonial and local in its character, influenced largely, if not principally, by trade jealousies, but it is a very potent factor, and is strong enough to eventually influence the attitude of the British diplomatic representatives and to have its effect on British naval officers who remain there for any length of time. The existence of this antagonism, and of its influence, should always be taken into account. Their expression was noticeable during the last few days of my stay at Honolulu, especially before Major Wodehouse ceased to be Minister. The English and royalists were especially elated at the impending departure of the Philadelphia, leaving the Champion in port, while the supporters of the Government regarded the situation with regret. Many women, especially, were emphatic in their apprehension, fearing a revival of former excitements and anxieties.

When I left Honolulu the Champion was to remain until the arrival of the Hyacinth, which plan keeps an English ship continually at that port. Under these circumstances, an American ship should also be kept there all the time. While I would not hesitate in the least to leave the islands entirely alone, I deem it unsafe to leave them under British protection. It jeopardizes our influence there, and might lead to awkward complications.

The position of the United States, as expressed by the late Senate resolution, is sufficiently defined, and in its relation to other powers is clearly understood by both natives and foreigners in Hawaii; but that position involves responsibilities as well as rights, and, if we are not at hand to perform the duties of our virtual protectorate, no reproach can attach to another power which, in the event of a disturbance, steps in and takes our place. It would have a strong argument in its favor, and that British sentiment in the Pacific would eagerly embrace such an opportunity and would make the most of its consequences I have little doubt.

Had the department's orders given me discretion in the matter, I should have left the Philadelphia at Honolulu and returned to San Francisco with my staff by mail steamer, failing the arrival of the Charleston by the 18th, but, as they were entirely unqualified, I had no choice but to obey them at the earliest moment that such a course was justified by paramount public interests. I trust that another ship will be sent to Honolulu at the earliest practicable moment.

Admiral Walker's letters Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, and 36 appear to be omitted.

MAY PAY THE DEPOSITORS HALF

The Assets of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland Sure to Depreciate on Realization.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 19.—The committee of shareholders of the Commercial Bank met again yesterday. The bank's liabilities are about $2,600,000. The assets are about $2,000,000, which will probably depreciate one-third through realization.

It is estimated that the noteholders and depositors will obtain about 50 cents on the dollar. Seven provisional trustees appointed for the present shareholders have made application to the Supreme Court to wind up the bank's affairs. It has been discovered that Mr. Pitts was paid six months' interest on his money held for him in bank.

The Legislation Committee makes a report very favorable to the Union Bank. It is thought that this bank will be able to pay depositors, noteholders, and shareholders in full if given time. Another meeting was held this evening.

The British war ship Tourmaline arrived this evening.

WILL HAVE ALL-NIGHT SALOONS

BROOKLYN'S EXCISE BOARD MAKES THE LICENSE FEE $150.

After Next February First-Class Licenses Will Cost $200, Double the Present Rate.

The prices of liquor licenses in Brooklyn will be increased Feb. 1, 1895. This action was decided upon at an executive meeting of the Commissioners of Police and Excise yesterday afternoon. The decision was unanimous.

At present a first-class license costs $100; second-class license, $75, and third-class, $50. The new schedule is as follows:

Hotel licenses, $300; first-class license, $200; all-night license, $150; storekeepers' license, $150; ale and beer license, $50; druggists' license, $20.

The hotel license and the all-night license are two new features in the schedule. The cost of a first-class license has been doubled, as has also the storekeepeprs' license, while the license for ale and beer remains unchanged.

Excise Commissioner Hackett was determined that the ale and beer license should not be increased, and, as he held firm, the other Commissioners decided to make no change.

Mayor Schieren was much pleased with the new schedule. He was in this happy frame of mind when a committee of Republican Assemblymen-elect called upon him with the express purpose of having him defeat the very schedule which his commissions had decided upon. The committee consisted of F. F. Schulz and Julius L. Wieman.

"We object to this increase," said Mr. Wieman.

"You are too late," replied the Mayor. "That has already been acted upon."

Assemblyman Wieman said that the reason they had called was because they thought it would be detrimental to the Republican Party to increase the license fees.

"The Germans," said Mr. Wieman, "and people of moderate means will be alienated from the party by such action. You see, Mr. Mayor, in the Eastern District the trade is chiefly in pints, and the liquor dealers there cannot afford to pay $200 a year for a license."

Mayor Schieren replied that he did not frequent saloons, and knew nothing about the trade, but he did know that the committee was too late in their appeal, as the matter had been decided upon.

They called Mayor Schieren's attention to the fact that Germans voted the Republican ticket because they understood that there would be no tinkering with the excise fees, and now the first thing the new administration did was to increase the cost of licenses.

"We did not consider the party," said Mayor Schieren, "but the good of the city. I think what is good for the city is good for any party."

Assemblyman Schulz said some candy stores near public schools were selling bottled beer, three glasses for 10 cents, to the larger schoolboys, and when the Mayor asked him if he believed it, he said he did, as, within two weeks, he had caused one candy store to stop doing it.

"If this is true," said Mayor Schieren, "then there's a great deal of work to do for that newly-organized Law Enforcement Society."

The two Assemblymen called upon the Excise Commissioners, but accomplished nothing.

Columbia's Sexennial Catalogue.

Columbia College has just issued the twelfth number of its general sexennial catalogue of the officers and alumni of the institution. It contains 621 pages and gives the names of all graduates, with the degrees and public offices held by each.

The first catalogue of this description was issued in 1774, and a fac simile of it is inserted in this latest edition. The contrast between the two is striking. There is much valuable information in the catalogue, which is more complete than any of its predecessors. A new feature is a locality index, so that a traveler in any part of the United States can find at a glance the names of all graduates living in the vicinity.

The recapitulation shows that 11,669 persons have been graduated from the college and its schools. Of these 9,082 are supposed to be living.

Extra Pay for Street Cleaners.

Commissioner Andrews said last evening that he had been notified by Corporation Counsel Clark that after Jan. 1 employes of the Street-Cleaning Department will be entitled to extra pay for Sunday work.

Five men were discharged from the department on Tuesday for refusing to sign an order issued by the Commissioner. One was reinstated yesterday upon his stating that he had been influenced against signing the order. The other four men are also trying to get back

A Philadelphian Missing.

P. P. Walters of 1,503 Mount Holly Street, Philadelphia, writes to the police of this city asking that search be made for his father, Anthony C. Walters. The son states that he and his father came to New-York together early on Saturday morning last. He met with an accident, was sent to a hospital, and thus was separated from his father, from whom he has not since heard.

WELCOME TO MAYOR-ELECT

Mr. Strong the Guest of the Board of Estimate.

THE BUDGET FOR 1895 DISCUSSED

Mayor Gilroy's Successor Listens Carefully, but Makes No Suggestions—Good Government Corrected.

When Mayor Gilroy took his seat at his carved rosewood desk yesterday, the unusual groups of men clustered about the room indicated that something out of the ordinary course was going to happen.

In the groups were Good Government Club men, every-day Republicans, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, reformers, and plain Tammany men.

Presently the door swung open, not with a dash, but in a quiet, orderly manner, and Job E. Hedges entered. Following him closely were Mayor-elect William L. Strong and Col. S. V. R. Cruger. It was the Mayor-elect's first appearance in the Mayor's office since the election.

Mr. Hedges, who will be Mr. Strong's private secretary, walked quickly up to the Mayor's desk, and Mayor Gilroy rose and shook hands with him warmly. Mr. Strong, who had followed slowly, was introduced by Mr. Hedges to the Mayor, and they shook hands with warmth. If they had ever met before it was purely in a business way. To all intents and purposes, it was their first meeting.

"You are welcome to the Mayor's office," said Mayor to Mayor-elect.

Then, turning to the gentlemen who were with him at his desk at the time, Mayor Gilroy said, as he introduced Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, President E. P. Barker of the Tax Department, and Col. George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen:

"These gentlemen are all members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and will be, at least, until Jan. 1."

Mayor-elect Strong shook hands with the gentlemen and said:

"Some of them may be members longer."

Controller Fitch, who is a member of the board and who will be in office for the next three years, did not arrive until later, and then he and the Mayor-elect shook hands very heartily.

After the introductions, the present Mayor and his successor chatted for a moment, and then Mayor Gilroy led the way to the table used for the meetings of the various boards, and work was begun.

The Mayor divided the head of the table with the Mayor-elect, and Mr. Hedges sat just behind them. Both the Mayor-elect and his Secretary were supplied with copies of the departmental estimates.

It was a curiously mixed crowd that fell back from the table when the members of the board took their places. Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, President John J. Scannell of the Fire Department, Commissioner S. Howland Robbins of the Fire Department, Alfred R. Conkling, Republican Assemblyman-elect from the Eighth Assembly District; President J. Augustus Johnson of the Confederated Council of the Good Government Clubs, and a number of other men of various political parties were in the crowd.

It is a rule of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that prior to the consideration of the final budget in each year a hearing shall be given the citizens who may be desirous of making objections to or criticisms upon the amounts allowed in the provisional estimate. It was for this purpose that the Good Government Club men were present. They made this evident very soon.

After getting down to work the board promptly disallowed the $100,000 added to the provisional estimates for additional free baths by the Aldermen on motion by Alderman Flynn.

Then F. C. Moore, who represented the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Fire Underwriters, asked that an appropriation of $17,000 be allowed to secure the appointment of inspectors to see that electrical wires are properly placed in buildings, so that there may be no danger of fire from defective insulation. This proposition was looked upon as a very sensible one, and was supported by Fire Chief Bonner and Fire Commissioner Robbins. Afterward, when the Fire Department was reached in the arrangement of the final budget, $12,000 was allowed for this special purpose.

Following the request of Mr. Moore came the efforts of the Good Government representatives to change certain matters. While they were at work Mayor-elect Strong looked rather annoyed at the manner in which their cases were presented. It was evident that none of them was familiar with the latest developments concerning the matters in which they were interested. Some of them consulted the departmental estimates, which differ materially from the provisional estimates in that the departmental estimates are all pruned down in the process of making the provisional estimates.

Assemblyman-elect Conkling represented Good Government Club F. Mr. Conkling believed that the board should get men and things at market prices.

"I think," said Mr. Conkling, "that I express the views of most taxpayers when I say that the men employed by the city should be paid no higher price for services rendered than those paid by other employers. The city is paying more than the market price for its service. I consider the salary for Clerk of the Common Council, $5,000, too high. It should be reduced to $3,500. The Deputy Clerk's salary ought to be reduced from $2,500 to $1,500. Five clerks at $1,200 can be dispensed with, and so can the stenographer, the librarian, and one messenger."

Mr. Conkling thought that the appropriation for the Board of County Canvassers should be reduced from $2,000 to $1,000. He thought that $75 for ten days was enough for the chief tabulator.

Mayor Gilroy wanted to know whether Mr. Conkling could secure the services of a chief tabulator for that amount. Mr. Conkling did not know, but thought that he could.

Mr. Conkling then pointed out that whereas Mayor Hewitt had only obtained $26,000 for running the Mayor's office Mayor Gilroy had obtained $27,800. He said nothing about the additional expense made necessary by the weekly payment law. He objected to the salary of $1,400 paid to Edward Hetherton, the Mayor's messenger, who is a war veteran. He thought that $900 would be about the market value of his services. Hetherton was Mayor Hewitt's messenger, and his salary has been raised from time to time.

Mr. Conkling wanted to make some comment on the Board of Excise appropriation, but when Mayor Gilroy explained to him that this matter had nothing whatever to do with the budget, as the appropriation is made in May, Mr. Conkling did not insist.

J. Augustus Johnson, President of Good Government Club E, was the next citizen heard. He said that he had had no consultation with the Board of Education or its members with reference to his appearing. Referring to the departmental estimates which were disposed of in October he argued that every cent asked for by the School Board should be freely given. "New-York," he said, "stands twenty-sixth in the list of cities in the United States in its per capita appropriation for public school purposes."

"Do you include the bonds issued for school purposes?" asked the Mayor.

"I consider the amount for maintenance only," said Mr. Johnson.

"I suppose," said the Mayor, "you are aware that $1,500,000 in bonds were issued for school purposes this year."

Mr. Johnson then discussed Commissioner Wehrum's report relating to the talk of accommodation for school children, and the bad sanitary condition of some of the school buildings.

"I wish to say, Mr. Johnson," said the Mayor, "with reference to these matters, that as soon as it was known what was needed in the way of ventilation application was made to the Legislature for permission to issue $250,000 of bonds to remedy the defects."

Controller Fitch informed Mr. Johnson that his arguments should be made before the Legislature rather than before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, because it is the Legislature that can authorize the issue of more bonds.

Mayor Gilroy informed Mr. Johnson that the Board of Education had expressed itself as very well satisfied with the amount allowed it in the provisional estimates.

Mr. Johnson spoke of rats in dark cellars, used for playgrounds.

"Have you visited any of the public school buildings?" asked Mr. Fitch.

"I have not," said Mr. Johnson. "I only speak from information."

"Well," said the Controller, "I was graduated from them, and think well of them. Just go and look at some of the schools. We would be a lot of savages if we were not in favor of taking the best of care of our school children. But you are in the wrong place to get what you are seeking. I doubt, too, if some of the conditions alleged exist. I have been unable to find them."

Arthur H. Ely represented Good Government Club B. When he objected to certain appropriations, which he supposed had been made to the Park Department, he found that they had been cut out or radically reduced when the provisional estimate was made. For instance, he objected to the employment of three laborers on a temporary bridge across the Harlem River, but he found that the provisional estimates had only provided for one laborer.

After these discussions, the board got down to the work of considering the final budget. This work was begun at 12:30 o'clock, and was not concluded for the day until 3 o'clock P. M.

At the conclusion of the session, as he shook hands with Mayor Gilroy, the Mayor-elect said: "This is my first day's work in the Mayor's office. I have been very much interested, and I am very much obliged to you." Some of the appropriations that were made follow:

The Mayor's office	$27,800
The Common Council	88,000
Department of Public Works	3,135,400
Department of Parks	1,188,455
Fire Department	2,084,421

There is an increase in the final allowance to the Public Works Department over the provisional estimate, due to the increase in the allowance for lamps, gas, and electric lighting.

The allowance for the Park Department is $7,500 more than the provisional estimate, owing to the appropriation to remove a temporary bridge across the Harlem River Ship Canal and to reconstruct it across Spuyten Duyvil Creek from King's Bridge Road to Broadway.

Most of the increase in the Department of Public Works was made for the purpose of removing the Sheriff's office from its present quarters to the old brownstone Court House and for moving the Surrogate's Court into the present office of the Sheriff.

Of the increase over the provisional budget in the final budget for the Fire Department, $12,000 is for the inspection and regulation of electrical wires in buildings.

The board will meet again at 11 o'clock this forenoon and Mr. Strong will be present.

DRANK TEA AT JUSTICE BREWER'S

A Washington Event Much Enjoyed by Society People.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—One of the prettiest teas which have been given for débutantes this season was that of Associate Justice and Mrs. Brewer, this afternoon, for their second daughter, Bessie. The mantels and bay windows were banked with greens, and a large table behind the young lady was heaped high with flowers sent by her many friends. There was music by an orchestra, supper, and everything which goes to make up a delightful affair. Miss Bessie wore a gown of white silk, striped with white satin, with a low bodice, over a bertha of white chiffon. Mrs. Brewer wore old rose and black silk, and Miss Brewer was attired in blue and white striped silk and lace. The débutantes of the season, in handsome gowns, were kept busy doing the honors of the occasion.

Among those present were Mrs. Murphy, wife of Senator Murphy of New-York, in a handsome visiting costume of silk and velvet, and Miss Murphy, in a gown of black moire trimmed with sable, with a large black hat with ostrich plumes; the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Japanese Minister, the Argentine Minister and Mme. de Zeballos, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Washington, Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Harlan and the Misses Harlan, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. and Miss Kelley, Mrs. Morrill, wife of Senator Morrill; Miss Swan, Mrs. and Miss Bigelow, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yu.

Mrs. Carlisle gave to-day a luncheon of fourteen covers. The guests were Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Herenden of Mobile, who is a guest in the house; Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Crook and her sister, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Bowler, Mrs. Draper, Miss Hamlin, and Miss Love of Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Waggaman gave a large reception to-night in honor of the Japanese Minister. The hostess wore a gown of pale green satin trimmed with point lace. The guests were members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps and resident society.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre gave a dinner to-night. The table was elaborately decorated with roses and ferns. The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Justice and Mrs. Gray, ex-Senator and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mrs. Bugher, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Uhl, and Benjamin Constant, the artist.

Ran Into a Car and Hurt a Passenger.

A heavily-loaded feed truck, owned by George Morgenhoff of 345 East Sixty-third Street, ran into a Second Avenue car at Broome and Forsyth Streets yesterday morning, and, as a result, one of the passengers in the car was injured.

The pole of the truck smashed the side of the car and broke the windows. There were about eight passengers in the car at the time. John Roane of 171 Hester Street, who was sitting near the end, was severely cut about the head by flying glass and splinters. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon at the Eldridge Street Police Station.

The driver of the truck, Frank Frease, twenty years old, was arrested.

MR. HALE'S SERIOUS TASK

He Makes Little Progress with Witnesses Against Divver.

UNABLE TO SERVE MORRIS TEKULSKY

The Difficulties That Have Beset His Path Described to the Common Pleas Judges—Case Goes On To-morrow.

The trial of Police Justice Divver was resumed yesterday before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The court with five Judges sitting is a most imposing-looking tribunal, but this fact does not seem to impress the witnesses who are called nor the spectators in attendance, nor even the lawyers who are engaged in the case.

Everybody seems impressed with the belief that the whole thing is extremely funny, and instead of being awed by the assembled dignity of the Judges, there is a most pronounced disposition on every side to get all the amusement possible out of the situation. The witnesses called make no effort to repress their humorous tendencies, and the spectators show their approval by laughing and doing almost everything else except clapping their hands.

About the only person who seems to take the thing at all seriously is William H. Hale, who is prosecuting the case against Divver, and, as Mr. Hale is responsible for most of the things that rouse the risibilities of the other people, he naturally cannot be expected to see things in the same light as the others. The court also takes an apparently serious view of the proceedings, but little, if any, attempt is made to check the general hilarity.

Terence Kenny, the missing witness, who was one of Morris Tekulsky's bartenders, whose absence at the last hearing caused Mr. Hale so much uneasiness, was on hand yesterday, but Mr Hale told the court that he had not yet succeeded in serving Tekulsky himself with a notice to appear, but would have him served, if possible, during the day.

Burroughs, the bartender, who works for Tekulsky, was recalled to the stand as the first witness and questioned by Mr. Hale about Tekulsky's whereabouts.

Mr. Hale then placed John Grady on the witness stand, and asked him:

"Did Divver preside at meetings of the Divver Club?"

"Sometimes."

"Did you ever hear him urge voters to increase Democratic majorities?"

"I did not."

Then came Dennis McEvoy. He said he was a member of the Tammany General Committee in the Second Assembly District, and that he had never heard Divver urge voters to do anything improper. He was excused without cross-examination, as were the other witnesses.

Martin J. Keese testified that he had heard Divver tell the members of the Divver Club that it was the duty of every citizen to see that a large vote was polled. The prize Divver Club banner presented by Tammany Hall to the club several years ago played a part in the witness's testimony. He said:

"Mr. Divver told us to work hard for our banner, to keep up our banner reputation"—at which everybody laughed.

Mr. Hale then had the court officer call a large number of names, which brought forth no response. Surrogate Rollins, counsel for Divver, objected to the names being called, saying that the

PLATT PLANS OF BATTLE

State Patronage to be Used Against Chairman Brookfield.

NO AUTHORITY TO OFFER CITY PLACES

Mayor-Elect Strong Has Given No One the Privilege to Promise Office for Support of the Platt Faction.

New plans of battle for supremacy in the Republican County Committee were begun yesterday by those who have charge of the efforts for securing control for Mr. Platt.

As the members of the new County Committee stood yesterday, a majority of them were either pledged or instructed for Mr. Brookfield for re-election as Chairman or were personaly favorable to him. They also favored the election-district system of organizing the party in the city.

Sixty-six of the one hundred and fifty-three members have openly declared themselves favorable to Mr. Brookfield, and his friends counted on at least twenty more votes for him if the contest were to have been settled yesterday.

Mr. Brookfield said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that he was satisfied with the result in the Assembly District Conventions on Tuesday night.

"The outcome was about what I expected," he said.

The influence of such State patronage as Mr. Platt can control, however, will be brought to bear on the members of the committee, and there has not been a time for years when there has been a hungrier lot of Republicans in this city than now. Some of the men elected to the County Committee have little personal feeling on the question of the Chairmanship, and they are pretty sure to go with that faction which can make the best promises and give the most substantial guarantee that they will be fulfilled.

The possibilities of the influence of patronage in the present situation have been carefully considered by both sides in the contest, and there have been, even so early as this, attempts made to secure support by making promises of this sort. This has brought to light some facts concerning city patronage.

In the Twenty-third Assembly District the fight was hotter than in any other part of the city. Abraham Gruber was the leader of the Platt forces there, and Frank H. Platt, the son of the ex-Senator, was one of his lieutenants. Eight members of the County Committee were chosen from this district, and of these five are Platt men and three are Brookfield men.

While the fight was in progress—that is, during the week between the primaries and the convention—promises were made by the Platt men of positions under Mr. Strong in return for support at the convention.

Oscar Hoffstadt, who was one of the supporters of Mr. Brookfield, wrote to Mayor-elect Strong on this subject. Mr. Strong wrote to Mr. Hoffstadt a letter which has already caused place hunters to put little dependence on promises made by Platt men. In that letter Mr. Strong said that promises of places in return for support were made entirely without authority, and he intimated that persons who had received such promise would be less likely to get an appointment, if they came to ask for one, than some other men, other things being equal.

The Twenty-third District Convention was the subject of much comment yesterday because of the bitter fight there and the prominence which Frank H. Platt had in it. One of he men interested in the squabble for "spoils" approached a Brookfield leader yesterday and asked as to the chances of securing anything. He regretted that the Brookfield men had not been victorious in that district the night before, and he summed up the situation in these words:

"If I could have had three six-hundred-dollar positions to distribute in the district I could have carried the convention for Brookfield."

Some of the members of the convention in this district look upon the junior Mr. Platt as the personal representative in the committee of Mr. Platt, Sr. In the course of a speech at the convention, Mr. Platt, Jr., put himself on record as favoring the election-district system. He was declaring that there was no more ardent supporter of this system in the city than himself when he was rudely interrupted by an irreverent man in the rear of the hall, who called out:

"What does pa say?"

Mr. Platt, Jr., is a bright lawyer who has taken little active part in politics and has no enemies.

The action of several Assembly Districts in giving positive and explicit instructions to their members to vote for William Brookfield for re-election as Chairman of the County Committee may have some bearing in shaping the fight between now and the time when the committee organizes in January. Had this not been done, the compromise scheme whereby all factions might unite on "some man of standing who would be in harmony with the State machine" would have been much more likely to succeed. Under the present conditions Mr. Brookfield will pretty surely feel under obligations to remain in the field and make the fight to the very end.

Ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who is one of the Platt leaders, said yesterday that his choice for the Chairman was Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Lauterbach lives and votes in the Twenty-first Assembly District, which is also Mr. Brookfield's district. Mr. Lauterbach was made available as a candidate for the Chairmanship by election to the County Committee from the Eighth District. This is Mr. Van Cott's district.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Covington, West Va., Dec. 19.—Circuit Judge McLaughlin has granted a new trial to Conductor Goodman, who shot and killed Col. Parsons of Natural Bridge, Va.

Elyria, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The dwelling of C. J. Cook was badly damaged by fire this morning. In their efforts to extinguish the flames, Mr. and Mrs. Cook were probably fatally burned.

Troy N. Y., Dec. 19.—Corporal Mauve of Company A, United States military post, Plattsburg, who took morphine last Saturday with suicidal intent, died to-day.

Fonda, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Weed, alias "Kid," Waddell is a prisoner at the Fonda jail. He was arrested yesterday in New-York on a charge of being one of the men who a few months ago bunkoed Moses Weldon of Fort Plain out of nearly $500.

Morganfield, Ky., Dec. 19.—A young man named Yandall was brought to the jail here last night by Marshal Wilson of Princeton to escape a mob which wanted to lynch him for murdering a man named Baker and assaulting Mrs. Baker. It is feared that the mob will come after him.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Transfers in the Fourth Infantry: Lieut. John H. Wholley from Company F to Company G, Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis from Company G to Company F.

—Transfers in the Seventh Cavalry: Lieut. William J. Nicholson from Troop D to Troop H, Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook from Troop H to Troop D.

—Leaves of absence: Lieut. Frank H. Albright, Ninth Infantry, to Dec. 31, 1894; Lieut. Henry P. McCain, Fourteenth Infantry, four months.

—Capt. Edward R. Morris, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty and will report to Fort Spokane, Washington, for duty.

Navy.

—Ensigns F. M. Russell and A. H. Davis have been detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Coast Survey.

OAKLAND WATER FRONT SUIT

California's Effort to Recover Through the Supreme Court a Grant to the Southern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Supreme Court to-day heard argument in a case presenting unusual features—a State suing, in its sovereign capacity, to recover possession of a valuable property, now held by a corporation. The parties to the suit were the State of California and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and a citizen of the State of Kentucky, and the property involved is the water front of the City of Oakland, Cal., opposite San Francisco, and the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad in that State.

The suit was begun originally in the Supreme Court, and, in that respect, it also differs from the ordinary run of cases before the court, which come up on appeal, or by writ of error from some subordinate court. The complaint was filed at the last term of court, and the case was referred to W. A. Maury, Commissioner, to take testimony in San Francisco during the Summer.

The questions presented in the case are similar, in a general way, to those contained in the record of the Chicago water-front case, but the brief on behalf of the City of Oakland, filed by James A. Johnson, City Attorney, says:

The facts warrant the statement that there never before was asserted a claim of private ownership of lands covered by tide and navigable waters under any grant approaching in magnitude and enormity the private grant here involved. The Chicago lake-front claim was of modest limits compared with that here involved. A square mile is but 640 acres. Here defendant relies upon a municipal grant in 1852, in gross, to one grantee, H. W. Carpentier, of 7,870 acres, over twelve square miles of tide land and navigable waters thereon, extending from ordinary high tide line to ship channel, in the Bay of San Francisco, embracing all and more than all the water front of the City of Oakland, and actually underlying and inclosing the whole of the United States Government harbor and improvements, (upon which $1,600,000 have already been expended,) in the Bay of San Francisco and estuary of San Antonio, and arm of the bay; $250,000 will complete the work. This Government harbor is entirely within and a part of this 7,870 acres.

Owing to the importance of the case, additional time has been granted counsel, so that the argument will extend over the sessions of to-day and to-morrow.

TO HARNESS THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

A Project to Supply Power to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The scheme to harness the Susquehanna River and utilize its waters as a means of generating electric power took definite shape to-day, when a certificate of incorporation of the Susquehanna River Electric Company was filed for record. The incorporators are Moses H. Houseman, George K. McGaw, and Winfield J. Taylor of Baltimore, and Charles R. McConkey of Peach Bottom, Penn. The capital stock for the present is placed at $100,000. Mr. Houseman was chosen President and Mr. McGaw Treasurer of the preliminary company.

It is the purpose of the company to dam the Susquehanna River near Conowingo, Md., and to erect a large electric power house similar to that in operation at Niagara Falls. The power thus generated will be transmitted to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and intermediate points for operating street railways, electric lights, and other purposes. Large tracts of land have been purchased near Conowingo, and the surveys have already been completed for an immense plant. Work will be begun on the dam as soon as the Spring freshets are over, and it is expected that the company will be able to furnish power to its subscribers by Jan. 1, 1896. It is said that the Westinghouse Electric people are behind the project, and that the capital of the company will be increased to several millions of dollars when preliminaries have been arranged.

THIEVES FILL AN OLD MINE WITH PLUNDER

Pennsylvania Robbers Fit Up a Luxurious Abode.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 19.—The Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad station at California, Penn., was broken into last Thursday night by masked men. The company's agent, Peter Poor, was forced into a small room and the door locked. Poor released himself after several hours' confinement. In the meantime a large quantity of goods was removed from the building.

Detectives at work on the case observed men coming from an abandoned coal mine, and arrested two of them, Ellis Ralshouse and William Jane. An examination of the abandoned mine was a revelation, it being fitted out with astonishing elegance and comfort. The stolen merchandise from the railroad was but a small part of the plunder found, which will aggregate many thousand dollars in value. The discovery will lead to the arrest of a number of people and the breaking up of a gang of thieves that has been operating in the vicinity of California for over a year.

Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 19.—The First Presbyterian Church of this village, of which the Rev. A. G. Russell is pastor, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary here last evening. The church was handsomely decorated.

The Rev. H. G. Hinsdale of Princeton, who was pastor of the church from 1855 to 1858, spoke briefly. There were but few present who remembered him.

Among the other speakers were the Rev. F. M. Kerr of Hempstead, the Rev. S. J. Carter of Huntington, the Rev. H. H. Washburn of Christ Church, the Rev. Charles S. Wightman of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. McCoy of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

A WARRANT OUT FOR CHARLES O. BERNITT

Lawyer Young Accuses Him of Getting His $800 by Forgery.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 19.—Alexander C. Young, a well-known lawyer of this city, supposed he had $800 to his credit in the Second National Bank until yesterday, when he was informed by the cashier that his account was overdrawn. Mr. Young made an investigation and found, it is said, that the money had been drawn on forged checks by Charles O. Bernitt, a former clerk, who was discharged Oct. 13 for getting married, he being only seventeen years old.

Bernitt had no difficulty in cashing the checks, it is said, the bank officers not knowing that he had been discharged. Mr. Young has sworn out a warrant for Bernitt's arrest.

Bernitt and Miss Rose Murphy were married by Justice White. After they were pronounced man and wife Bernitt handed the Justice a sealed envelope and the couple ran out. When the envelope was opened it was found to contain a silver half dollar. Bernitt and his wife are now supposed to be in New-York.

HARRIS COMING BACK FOR TRIAL

Gov. McKinley Honors Gov. Flower's Requisition Despite Opposition.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19.—W. H. Harris, the alleged swindler, now under arrest at Cincinnati, will be taken back to New-York, where he is wanted for obtaining money under false pretenses. Gov. McKinley honored the requisition to-day.

Strenuous efforts were made to have the Governor refuse to recognize the requisition, but they were unavailing. Mrs. Harris pleaded long and plaintively in her husband's behalf, claiming that it was a case of persecution and not prosecution.

THE ALLIGATOR IN HIS HAUNTS

An Old Floridian Tells of Its Habits and Which Ones Are the Choicest as Curiosities.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

Alligators are interesting animals, or birds, or reptiles, whichever you choose to call them. A great many tourists who come to Florida buy live alligators for pets, but the best kind for a pet, if you want a good one, is a stuffed alligator. When alive they have a habit of growing very rapidly and of taking to a good, convenient swamp some fine day. Occasionally other pets, dogs, rabbits, and the like, have been known to disappear mysteriously.

There are several men in Jacksonville who make a specialty of alligators; there are lots of alligators in Florida who make a specialty of men. This story is about the men who make a specialty of alligators. One of them is Mr. Jack Hewitt. He has probably stuffed more alligators than any other man in Florida. The other year his record was 7,442.

"The best way to get young alligators," he said the other day, "is to get them before they are hatched. The female alligator, when she wants to lay her eggs, clears out a place by sweeping her tail around until she has a hole about 3 or 4 feet in depth and some six feet or so in circumference. Then she lays her eggs, and goes around and collects a lot of moss and leaves and all the decayed vegetable matter she can find. This she piles on top of the eggs, and her nest then looks like a great mound, some 10 or 12 feet high. The mound is built quite near the edge of the river or the pond in which she lives. After the eggs have been well covered up, she leaves them, and stays around within easy reach to protect them. You see, the male alligator gets hungry sometimes, and when in that condition he is not averse to a great mound of eggs. The mother stays around to keep him from eating them. She lays generally about thirty eggs, but in one nest a little while ago we found no less than seventy-two eggs. I imagine that this alligator must have been a very large one. The eggs are laid in June and July, and are hatched during the latter part of August or early in September. As soon as the young ones are hatched the mother generally leaves them to provide for themselves, though sometimes they keep close to her for some months after their birth. The young ones are about 6 inches long when just born. They grow very rapidly.

"In taking the eggs from the mounds we have to be very careful, as then the female alligator will often attack us. Alligators are taken, too, when they are young in age, anywhere from a week to a year. They are always to be found in the Winter time sunning themselves on the shores of a pond or the banks of a river. One has to be very quick in his actions then to take them, and the easiest way to capture them is to get them before they are born. We hatch them out then by building an artificial nest for them. We put a great deal of decayed vegetable matter on top of them. The decayed vegetable matter, you see, keeps the eggs very warm.

"The young alligator is generally very hardy. We feed them on raw meat. Thousands of the young ones are killed every year and stuffed. I send them to curiosity dealers all over the world. They sell anywhere from 50 cents to $1. The young ones sell for from 25 to 50 cents each, while we realize very good prices for the larger ones. The largest one I ever stuffed and sold was 12 feet 8 inches long. The old alligators are generally from 9 to 10 feet long.

"Old alligators are rarely caught alive. They are only good for killing. To kill them, generally we go out at night with a bull's-eye lantern, and flash the light over the surface of the water. The alligator is attracted by the glare of the light, and comes out to see what the trouble is all about. Then you see his two eyes shining like two little balls of fire, and you let him have some cold lead just half way between his eyes. You can also fish for him with a line, using fish or raw meat for bait.

"You can tell the age of an alligator by his head. The older he is the thicker and wider is his head. Alligators live to be at least 100 years if we don't catch him and stuff him. The one I had that was 12 feet long must have been at least 300 years old. The male alligator has a very long head. The female alligator has a stumpier head.

"A great deal has been said about alligators attacking white men while swimming, but I never heard of but one attacking a human being, and that was reported from Palatka some years ago. The story was that an alligator dragged a little negro who was fishing from the end of the wharf outward by his leg. If you attack an alligator, his first idea seems to get out of sight as fast as possible.

"I never heard of an alligator being tamed. They seem to retain all their viciousness and to repel all the advantages that civilization offers them. They don't take kindly to captivity at all. Many alligators in captivity, though, will live to be quite ancient. The alligator dead and stuffed seems to be more popular with the collectors of curiosities than his very much alive brothers and sisters. We ship them all over the world to circuses and museums.

"There is no one particular place to go fishing or shooting for alligators. Every pond in Florida either has its alligator or has had it at some time or other. The alligator spends its nights in a hole it builds for itself in the banks along the river or near its pond. Here you may find the mother surrounded at times by her offspring of many generations and of all ages.

"The only part of the alligator that is fit to eat is its tail. That is made into a chowder or boiled. It tastes very much like fresh codfish.

"The selling of alligators is quite a good business. We ship thousands of stuffed ones every year, and the tourists who come here during the Winter generally go away with a lot of them, either live ones or dead and stuffed ones. We have two men out at present collecting the young ones."

MILLBROOK'S HALCYON HALL

The Central Trust Company Begins Suit to Foreclose a Mortgage.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Central Trust Company of New-York has begun an action against Theron C. Strong, as receiver of the Halcyon Hall Company of Millbrook, for the foreclosure of the first mortgage on the property of the company. The first lien on the real estate is a mortgage of $60,000, given to secure the payment of bonds issued June 15, 1893, for a like amount. A chattel mortgage, covering all the personal property, household furniture, &c., was given to the Central Trust Company Sept. 28, 1893, and renewed Sept. 27, 1894.

The Halcyon Hall Company has defaulted in the payment of taxes and insurance, and also in the payment of $7,350, which, under the terms of the mortgage, was payable for the purposes of a sinking fund. Receiver Strong asserts that he was without funds to keep up the insurance, and that he was, or soon would be, without any means to provide for the care and maintenance of the property.

Halcyon Hall was built and furnished at a cost of $300,000, and it was expected that it would become the rival of Lenox and other resorts for fashionable people, but the outlook at present is very dubious.

NOVEL ATTEMPT TO SAVE A MURDERER

A New Trial Asked Because the Court House Doors Were Locked.

LEBANON, Penn., Dec. 19.—To-day Charles M. Zerbe, counsel for Charles Garrett, convicted of murder in the first degree, made two motions, one for an arrest of judgment, the other for a new trial. As a reason for the first he claims that the Constitutions of Pennsylvania and of the United States were violated by the court, which twice directed that the Court House doors be locked during the progress of the trial.

The constitutional point raised in Zerbe's case, or one very similar to it, has been acted upon by the United States Supreme Court. In the case of Maxwell, who murdered Preller in the Southern Hotel at St. Louis in 1885, a new trial was asked because the trial Judge had refused admittance to spectators after the seats in the courtroom were filled. The matter was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which ruled adversely to Maxwell, and he was afterward hanged.

THE FRAUDULENT YANKTON SCHOOL BONDS

Pierce, Wright & Co.'s Operations Do Not Seem to Have Touched This City.

Pierce, Wright & Co.'s operations in floating fraudulent school bonds on the credit of Yankton, S. D., as reported in a dispatch to The New-York Times yesterday, do not seem to have touched this city.

The scheme was operated on a generous scale, issues reaching about $500,000, according to the reports which have come here. Many of the bonds were placed in England, where G. T. M. Pierce disposed of them on his father's reputation. He had access to investors who believed what he said, because his father stands well in the business community. The father knew nothing of the fraud until exposure came.

At the office of Gilman, Son & Co., 54 Cedar Street, where Pierce, Wright & Co. carried a small deposit, it was said yesterday that the New-York merchant who is said to be in Yankton with some of the forged bonds is probably not an investor. It was intimated that he might have been sent there to fill out proof of fraud for use against Pierce in case his victims succeed in capturing him. He disappeared when the fraud was exposed.

Dunning with a Bell.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Charles Chandler of Blaine, whose principal occupation is collecting, has a house on a sled with a bell on the roof as large as a schoolhouse bell. In the little cab are chairs, stove, and desk. When Mr. Chandler wants to see a man he drives up before his house, rings the bell, and calls him out to the "office." Then, too, the neighbors get a pretty general satisfaction that there's a debtor in the vicinity when they hear that bell ringing.

South Carolina's Registration Laws.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The Atlanta Journal says: "The Registration bill, which passed the House of Representatives by a big majority, is a long step in the direction of honest elections." Don't be too sure about that. The registration law in South Carolina is the chief obstacle in the way of honest elections. It is so valuable to the "ins" that they will not suffer it to be touched.

In Lieu of Money in Old Times.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The records in some of our older counties contain interesting bits of local history. Among those at Wiscasset, the curio hunter will find queer deeds of real estate given by the Indians. One of these records the conveyance of certain property in consideration of "two skins of whisky, one skin of meat, and one skin of bread."

Fined for Poison on His Own Land.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

It is a criminal offense in Maine to salt and pepper your own fields with poison, no matter what your intent. The Bucksport Municipal Court has fined Eben Bridges $30 and costs for spreading over his land poison that was designed, he said, for foxes, but killed a neighbor's hounds.

Soldier's Song, 1579.

Oi dale in coats, an' staabes, an' oaths,
An' Yoorkshire is ma nation;
Oi've sarved in France, and Scot-er-land,
Killin's ma occupation.
Oi've fought the Frinch, an' Portuguee,
The Dootch, an' eke the Toork oh!
But best o' all, the foightin' crew
Oi loves to kill a Span-i-ard oh!
Maelcha—Emily Lawless.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:20|Sun sets...4:36|Moon rises..12:46

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:44	2:02	8:00	8:12
Governors Island	2:11	2:33	8:45	9:00
Hell Gate	4:04	4:26	10:13	10:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY.) DEC. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Habana, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
La Normandie, Havre	8:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	12:00 M.	.....
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Patria, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 20.—Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 8; Chicago, Queenstown, Dec. 4; City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 15; Dago, Gibraltar, Dec. 3; France, London, Dec. 2; Glengoil, Shields, Dec. 3; Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 5; Peruvian, Glasgow, Dec. 7; Principia, Dundee, Dec. 6; Weimar, Bremen, Dec. 8.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.—Britannic, Liverpool, Dec. 13; Dania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Ems, Bremen, Dec. 11; Francisco, Hull, Dec. 7; Normannia, Hamburg, Dec. 13; Wakefield, Swansea, Dec. 8.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.—Advance, Colon, Dec. 14; Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 15; Mohican, Swansea, Dec. 8; Pascal, St. Lucia, Dec. 14; Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 20.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 15; Necker, Naples, Dec. 7; Werra, Genoa, Dec. 13.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

SS San Marcos, Evans, Galveston Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Chalmette, Brown, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T Van Sickle.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Wards, Genoa Nov. 7, with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Tampico Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Nyassa, (Br.,) Limond, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 6, with mdse. and one passenger to Villari, Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Harding, London Dec. 5, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buhner, Rotterdam 13 ds, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Bunger, Stettin Nov. 30 and Shields Dec. 4, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 P. M.

SS Turkish Prince, (Br.,) Flett, Shields Nov. 29, with mdse. to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Hadaway, Newcastle Nov. 4, via Queenstown Dec. 4, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Armerica, Armstrong, Martinique 17 ds, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., light air, clear.

Sailed.

SS Teutonic, for Liverpool; Leona, for Key West; Lassell, for Liverpool; Waesland, for Antwerp; Jason, for Port Antonio, &c.; Croft, for Leith and Dundee; Baumwall, for Marseilles, &c.; Leibnitz, for Antwerp; Vigilancia, for Havana and Mexican ports; Energia, for Norfolk; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Louisiana, for New-Orleans; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Barks Robert S. Besnard, for Philadelphia; Edward Kidder, for Valparaiso, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Dec. 8 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS New-York, Capt. Jamieson, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at Southampton at 1:40 A. M. Dec. 20.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York Dec. 8 for Christiansand, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Dec. 15.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York Dec. 17.

SS Slavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York Nov. 27, arr. at Swinemunde Dec. 15.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Bremerhaven today.

SS Florence, (Br.,) Capt. Lax, from New-Orleans Oct. 6, via Key West Nov. 17, Newport News Nov. 22, and New-York Dec. 1, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 2 P. M. to-day, and proceeded for Naples.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York Dec. 2, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

ENGINEER JOHN L. WILKINSON REMOVED

His Course in the Criminal Court Building Seems to Have Offended.

John L. Wilkinson, chief engineer of the new Criminal Court Building, was notified by Commissioner of Public Works Daly yesterday that his services would be dispensed with to-day.

Wilkinson is a civil service man, with a record of 98 per cent. His salary was $1,200. He was placed in charge of the machinery of the new court building upon the recommendation of the manufacturers. His discharge is attributed to politics.

Wilkinson has been handicapped by incapable elevator men, who owed their places to political pulls. After several narrow escapes from elevator accidents, stories were published exposing the system. Wilkinson was blamed for these stories.

Mr. Henry Saltonstall's Bequests.

From The Boston Transcript.

Again within a short time has the generosity of wealthy men toward institutions and charities been demonstrated. Only a few days ago the late Thomas E. Proctor left $100,000 in a single bequest to the Massachusetts General Hospital, for the especial benefit of the McLean Asylum, and now in the will of the late Henry Saltonstall, filed at Salem, $164,000 is left in public bequests. The whole property is, in the first place, bequeathed to his wife during her life, and at her death will revert to the institutions. Harvard College is the largest beneficiary, heading the list with a bequest of $59,000. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology receives a bequest of $50,000. The much-needed sum of $15,000 is left to the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Eye and Ear Infirmary are remembered in the amount of $10,000 each. Besides these, $20,000 is left to be given out to various charities, at the discretion of the Trustees. The Trustees under the will are the Hon. John Lowell and W. S. Dexter, Esq.

Pickpocket Not a Pickpocket.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A peculiar point in law came up before Justice Foster. Daniel Nugent was on trial on a charge of attempted larceny, it being shown that at the time of his arrest he was detected with his hand inside another man's coat. The point was urged by his attorney that there was no attempt at larceny unless it could be proved that there was property to be stolen. In other words, the fact that Nugent had his hand inside a man's coat did not make him guilty of attempted larceny unless the presence of property could be shown. The court ruled with the attorney on the point. Several years ago Judge Gary decided similarly. Valuable goods had been left in a house, and a burglar, knowing this, planned an entrance. Before he broke into the place the goods were removed, and when the burglar was brought to trial Judge Gary held that he was not guilty of attempted burglary, because there was nothing to steal.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Branagan, 258 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 235 West 10th St., Room 12.

CHAMBERMAID and [illegible]RESS.—By young woman in a private family; has good references. D. K., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Irish; with six years' testimonials. B. C., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; go by the day or week to get up dinners or lunch parties; city or country; first-class references. M. D., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swede, of agreeable disposition; thoroughly experienced in all branches, and with good city references for last three years; will be disengaged after Jan. 1. M. P., care of Emil Fleischer, 190 East 75th St.

COOK.—By first-class North of Ireland cook in a private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, desserts, creams, jellies, pastry, sherbets; city reference. C., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; bread, biscuit, and pastry a specialty; best city reference. 909 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and English cooking in every branch; best of reference; good manager; wages, $60; permanent; or by day. B. A., care E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer can be seen at 147 West 36th St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By middle-aged Protestant woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; private house; good city reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; makes all kinds of desserts; country preferred; good reference. A. T., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent German cook to take charge of kitchen or chef's place; city reference. German Cook, 128 West 19th St., care of A. Fort.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough family cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; wages, $20 to $25; best city reference. 426 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; dinner parties; by the day; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands plain and fancy cooking; entrées and desserts; good manager; city or country; reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and plain washer in private family; understands all soups, desserts, and pastries; city references. O'Keeffe, 446 3d Av., Room 2.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; capable of marketing for private family. Call at present employer's, 38 East 33d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged woman as cook and laundress; good references. 312 West 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—Assist with washing or cooking alone; in country; good references. M. D., 265 7th Av., near 25th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook in private family; has best city reference; last employer can be seen. 942 6th Av., store.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $30. A. L., 204 7th Av.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook by the day or week; first-class city reference. 277 West 12th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day or week; best reference given. 344 West 37th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; first-class reference. Call, two days, at 208 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a plain cook in a private family. Present employer's, 38 East 33d St.

COOK.—By good cook; good city references. 181 Waverley Place, Room 10.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; best references. 872 2d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; good reference. 318 East 24th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day; understands all kinds housework; help in kitchen; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow to go out by the day or take washing home. Mrs. J. Kelleher, 244 West 30th St., one flight up.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Felix; perfect fitter; evening and street dresses; latest style; wants work by day; $2.50. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, would like a few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references. L. M. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; elegant draper; wants work by the day or at home; references. Mme. Noel, 251 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent in fitting and cutting; best reference; like a few more customers by day; terms moderate. Address, by letter, Mlle. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; wishes more customers; $1.25 per day; children's clothes a specialty. 72 West 95th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-recommended French governess or nursery governess for growing children; good teacher; needlework. Mademoiselle, care Mrs. Lafourcade, 377 4th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable woman to do housework in flat or apartment. 157 West 24th St.

HOUSEMAID.—With best of New-York references. B. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong, young, willing, and obliging girl in private family. 41 East 59th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; first-class seamstress and lady's maid. Call, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at 23 West 21st St.; present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hair dresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging; references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman; is first-class hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best city reference. M. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as excellent laundress; day, week, or month; can do any kind of housework; best city reference. 14 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent English laundress, who has no objection to large washings; city or country; two years' reference. 207 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress and assist with chamberwork; in private family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 436 9th Av., Lavan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress or chambermaid; has good reference. 428 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; best references; country preferred. M. V., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; no objection to sleep home; references. Laundress, 162 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; can assist in kitchen or pantry; first-class references. A. B., Box 219 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, day's work; best city reference. A. C., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-experienced Swedish woman; best of references furnished. C. U., care of Mrs. Sells, 128

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Moderate and Prices Higher.

TRADING ENTIRELY OF A LOCAL ORDER

Wheat at the Close Was Firm--Corn Was Steady--Provisions Easier --Cotton Steady--Coffee Higher.

The speculation continued in a very slow manner, with the active operators holding off and the chief business in a scalping way by local traders. Wheat was influenced by reports of rains hindering the harvesting of the crop in the Argentine Republic, together with better news from abroad, and the close was at higher prices, with some local covering. Corn advanced on an increased export inquiry. Cotton was dull and a shade higher, and coffee firmer, with Europe.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60 @	61¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	55 @	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	33⅝@	34
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70 @	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.25 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.10 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.95 @	10.00
Lead	2.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active on local account and chiefly in a switching way, with prices irregular. The close was firm at ⅝@¾c advance on a report of rains in the Argentine, which delays harvesting, with cables firmer, receipts decreasing, better Western markets, and some covering by local shorts. Spot was ½c higher and very dull. Sales, 19,100 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at ¾c under May, free on board, afloat; 2,100 bushels ungraded red, to the trade, at 59¼c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 red at 61¼c, elevator.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 62c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64c....Clearances hence, 15,898 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 34,051 bushels....Receipts, 32,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 151,926 bushels; in the interior, 289,444 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅜c on easier cables, local realizing, and continued deliveries on contract; rallied ⅛@¾c with the West and a fair export demand, with the close steady and unchanged to ¼c up, with a moderate trade. Spot was in better export demand at steady prices. Sales, 52,500 bushels, including, to shippers, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at 51¼@51⅝c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,500 bushels No. 3 at 48¾c, elevator; 6,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49¾c, elevator; and 5,000 bushels do at 50½c, delivered....Receipts, 101,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 268,366 bushels; in the interior, 205,620 bushels....Clearances hence, 114,926 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 124,-892 bushels.

OATS—Contracts declined ¼c with the West, rallied ⅛@¼c on local covering, and closed firm at ⅛c up to ⅛c down, with a light local trade. Spot was in light jobbing demand, with mixed easier and white unchanged....Sales, 34,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38@38½c; No. 3 white, 37¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅝@34c for 24,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅝@35c; track mixed, 34½@35¼c; track white, 38@41½c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 84,000 bushels; exports, 1,929 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December			@	60
January	45,000	59⅝	@60¼	59⅞
February	25,000	60⅝	@61⅛	61¼
March	45,000	61⅝	@62	62
May	2,570,000	62	3-16@62⅝	62⅝
June			@..	62⅝
July	660,000	62	11-16@63	63
Total	3,355,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December			@	51⅞
January	80,000	51¾	@52	52
February	25,000	52¼	@52½	52½
May	380,000	52⅝	@53	53
Total	485,000			

OATS.

Month	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December			@..	34
January	30,000	34⅛	@34¼	34¼
February			@..	35¼
May	110,000	35	13-16@36	36
No. 2 white—				
December			@..	38
January	5,000	38⅜	@..	38⅜
February			@..	38¾
Total	145,000			

FLOUR—Local dealers appear to be well supplied through recent purchases, and the day's trading was limited to about 6,200 barrels in all, with prices rather easy, and no special interest shown....Arrivals, 7,191 bbls and 22,394 sacks; exports, 6,015 bbls and 19,061 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,426 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	Nominal
Supers	@....	$2.10@$2.20
Supers	@	2.25@ 2.35
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@....	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@....	@ 2.30
City fines	@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	@ ....
Supers	Nom'l.	@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.50@$2.70
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.80@$1.90, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 55@60c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and weak. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@3.20; white do, $3.35@3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.30; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.00@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, cut, $4.40@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track, 55@56c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Dull but steady. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@73c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do, at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 82½@90c; middling, 90@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oatmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks; spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there continues slack buying interest, with only small sales, and prices without important change. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—This market hangs to barely steady prices, and is working outside of the firm tone at the South, where sales have been made at a price that had been held but not before obtainable, while it is further bid on wants of the West, where there are moderate supplies through a long holding off from important trading. Such business as occurs in New-York is where there is a pressure on a slack demand, in order to move lots from dock, and where on that account, rather than to put them in warehouses, an easy rate is made. The most oppressive holdings that way have been cleared up, and by that much there is a little more regularity, although the market has not recovered materially and needs demands of consequence to strengthen it. Some of the parcels taken up were at a price to cover some export orders that had been worked on a 28c basis, but there is no snap to the export inquiry, it only figuring on small lots, as they may be had at an inside price, with not much of a promise that general business will be of a material character until the turn of the year. Meanwhile, there will be permitted any little movement looking to the shaking out of odd lots, upon which instructions are given not to hold, but to market promptly. The sales are 330 bbls prime yellow, on dock, at 28c; 420 bbls do at 28¼c, closing at 28⅝c asked; 1,000 bbls prime yellow on private terms, closing at 29½c asked; equal to 1,500 bbls prime yellow, to arrive, at 28c, in bulk; 5,000 bbls crude in bulk, at 21c at the mills, to go West, closing at 21c bid; one tank do, to come here, at 20c, at the mills. Crude in barrels, here, is scarce, with 24c bid, and without further sales. White oil is at 32c. LINSEED OIL is quiet and steady; city quoted at 56c. LARD OIL is dull and unchanged, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate jobbing business, with pure unracked quoted at 55c, racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Oil opened and highest, 94c; lowest and closed, 93½c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—A leading packer was a seller of lard and ribs, and, as there were few wants on the holiday feeling, it was easy to force prices down a little, with pork going off 12½c, although recovering by the close 5c, while lard declined 7 to 10 points and recovered 5 points, and ribs eased off 10 points and sold up 5 points. The hog supplies were larger and their prices easy, which helped along the movement to the bear side. There was not much cash demand for any product, and but little looked for through the remainder of this month, although the other side is getting a full supply on contract deliveries, and it is not expected that there will be any falling off of this movement pending fresh demand, but rather that the outlets for the product will keep along well up to the increased packing.

LARD—Western steam is down here about 7½ points, and is very dull, with hardly material buying interest, either from the refiners or exporters, while affairs are likely to remain under a holiday look so far as concerns export orders for a few days. The decline is wholly owing to the pressure West on the full supplies of hogs and their easy prices. Sale of 95 tcs, cash, at $7.10, closing at $7.10; City steam is steady, with $6.62½@$6.75 quoted, and sales of 175 tcs, chiefly at $6.75. Options—No sales; December closed at $7.10, nominal; January closed at $7.15, nominal; refined has a moderate demand for the Continent, with 1,000 tcs taken up; quotations are $7.60 for Continent and $7.90 for South America. Compound lard continues slow and is quoted at $5.37½@$5.62½. The West closed 5 points down, at $6.75, nominal, for December; $6.80 for January, and $7.05 asked for May.

PORK—There was little done here for export, only 150 bbls taken up, with prices steady and unchanged. The West went off 17½c, but recovered 5@10c, as in sympathy more with the selling of lard and ribs at a decline by a packer, whose operations were favored by the full hog supplies and their easy prices. December closed at $11.75, January was sold at $11.65@$11.75, closing at $11.75; May at $12.02@$12.10, closing at $12.07. Prices here are: Mess, new, at $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $13.75@$16.

BEEF—Trading is slack both for export and home trade account, with prices held steadily. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS are without important movements and prices unsettled, with $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—Western meats steadily accumulate, and are easy in price, with not much improvement to expect in demand until the poultry supplies disappear to some extent. City meats are also slow, but hardly changed in price. Sales of 7,000 lb pickled bellies at 6¼c, and 800 pickled shoulders at 5c. City-pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6½c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 7⅝@7¾c for 16 and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

BACON—Short ribs went off 10 points, and recovered 5 points, closing at the West at $5.85, nominal, for December; $5.85 for January, and $6.07 for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Are about steady in price; demands are fair. Receipts at all Western points, 83,056 head, against 62,990 head same time last year. Chicago estimates its receipts for the day as 35,000 head; it had yesterday 37,000 head; fairly active; best heavy strong; others weak; left over, 7,000 head; prices, $3.90@$4.65; Yorkers, $4.10@$4.25. Cincinnati—Receipts, 7,728 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,143 head; lower; $4@$4.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 10,000 head; slow, $3.90@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $3.70@$4.40. Omaha — Receipts, 7,000 head; 5@10c lower; $3.65@$4.40. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.25@$4.55. Cleveland—Light and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—There is steady demand for choice Western from the lard refiners, and further purchasing of 50,000 lb at 8½c. Oleostearine—The trading on wants of local refiners was unimportant for the day, but there is a resumption of demand from the West, and the make here and at neighboring markets is being steadily cleaned up and at a steady price; sales for the West are 50,000 lb city at 7c, and 50,000 lb out-of-town at 7¼c there; Chicago holds its own make at 8c, but, as will be observed by the above sales, can lay down stock from the East easy on the basis of 7¾c there. Oleo Oil—Harrison at Rotterdam at 51 florins.

TALLOW—The city make is being taken up steadily at a regular and unchanged price, or at 5¾c, with $2.75 charge for packages, with 150 hhds sold at that. The country on offer is at very irregular prices because of the desire to sell a number of small lots which are here through the usual period of dullness close to the turn of a year; 5c is becoming an outside price for these lots, especially if they are on dock and must be mo ed, while nice goods have been obtained at 4¾c. The range is 4⅜@5c, packages free, and 125,000 lb have been taken up by reason of the pressure and decline. Australian is neglected; it stands nominally at 5 3-16@5¼c.

COTTON.

Contracts were nearly neglected, the chief business being in a local scalping way, with prices influenced to a great extent by the advance of 1 point at Liverpool, and the receipts showing up less than expected. The close was steady, with some months unchanged and others 3 points up. New-Orleans was a shade higher, with receipts estimated at 14,000 bales, against 11,896 bales last year. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 55 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.45@5.47	5.48	5.45	500
January	5.51@5.52	5.55	5.48	11,500
February	5.55@5.56	5.58	5.55	1,400
March	5.60@....	5.64	5.59	36,600
April	5.65@5.66	5.67	5.64	2,600
May	5.69@5.70	5.73	5.69	40,800
June	5.74@5.75	5.76	5.74	2,300
July	5.79@5.80	5.82	5.78	3,600
August	5.84@5.85	5.87	5.83	5,100
September	5.87@5.89	5.89	5.87	2,000
October	..@....	..	..	....
November	..@....	..	..	....
Total				106,200

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal'ston	11332	25033	10831	11392	..	..
N. Orl'ns.	15560	28831	25949	11617	..	..
Mobile	2013	3398	783	5738	..	..
Savannah	4487	5332	7538	3818	..	..
Char'ston	2861	4509	2906	3840	..	..
Wil'gton	1960	2874	2411	2049	..	..
Norfolk	7069	3523	2984	3035	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	836	1367	3609	1774	..	..
Boston	1898	873	1528	1905	..	..
Phila	224	1326	830	470	..	..
W. Point	1981	3249	3247	2221	..	..
Ne'pt N's.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bruns'w'k.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49821	78317	62614	47859	..	..
This day	..	..	..	..	..	..
last w'k.	47114	62700	57080	55886	47182	57526
This day last year.	38860	53086	64603	47062	37023	36683

COFFEE.

Contracts made an advance of 10@30 points, but trading was light and influenced by the strength shown abroad, with the close firm. Havre was steady at ¼@¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@¾ pfennig up. Spot Rio was quiet at 15¾c for No. 7, and 14c for No. 8, with sales of 700 bags No. 8 at 14c, and 2,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 15¾c, cost and freight....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 1,000 bags at 12.40c; September, 750 bags at 12.40c, 250 bags at 12.35c; total, 2,000 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 250 bags at 13.80c, 750 bags at 13.85c, 250 bags at 13.90c, 500 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 13.90c; January, 2,000 bags at 13.30c, 750 bags at 13.35c, 750 bags at 13.40c, 1,000 bags at 13.50c; March, 1,000 bags at 12.70c, 250 bags at 12.75c, 1,000 bags at 12.80c, 250 bags at 12.85c; April, 250 bags at 12.53c; May, 250 bags at 12.40c, 1,000 bags at 12.55c; September, 500 bags at 12.30c, 500 bags at 12.35c, 500 bags at 12.50c; total, 12,000 bags.

Exchange—40 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for March; 155 points paid to exchange 750 bags September for December. Total for day, 16,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.45@13.55	16.75@16.80
February	13.10@13.20	16.35@16.45
March	12.85@12.95	16.10@16.15
April	12.70@12.80	15.80@15.90
May	12.55@12.60	15.55@15.65
June	12.50@12.60	15.30@15.40
July	12.50@12.60	15.15@15.25
August	12.50@12.60	15.00@15.10
September	12.50@12.60	14.95@15.00
October	12.50@12.60	.... @....
November	....@....	....@....
December	13.85@13.90	17.20@17.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	269,677
Arrivals	....
Total	269,677
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,355
Total stock in New-York to-day	262,322
Total stock in Baltimore	12,384
Arrivals	....
Total	12,384
Deliveries yesterday	731
	11,653
Total stock in New-Orleans	18,814
Arrivals—Steamship Campana, (Santos)	2,000
Total	20,814
Deliveries yesterday	805
	20,009
Total stock in other ports	....
	31,662
Total stock in United States	293,984
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 18	80,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 18	18,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 18	156,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	20,000
	274,000
Total	567,984
Same time 1893	484,528

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6.. .50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. Basis No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8.. .50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9.. .90 below No. 7
No. 5.. .75 above No. 7	No. 10.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Spot deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.50 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	23 @24	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	18½@19½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19⅜@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	20 @21	Do, washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18¼@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19½@19¾	Do, white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Tampico	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¼	Costa Rica	17¼@21
Nicaragua	18½@19½	San Salvador	19 @19¼
Jamaica	17 @21	Do, washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Low grades rule easy, while fancy sorts show firmness, with prices unchanged.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	20@35

RICE—Demand is very good, but mainly for small lots, with supplies light, and prices firm.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞	Java	3½@3⅞
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100	....
Choice	5⅝@5½	lbs	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100	....
Head	6¾@6¾	lb	75@ 80
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Demand continues light for raws, but receivers refuse to reduce prices, and quote a steady market. Refined are quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅞

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅜
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅜
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅜
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅝ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 3-16@3⅝
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The movements do not enlarge, but are in small lots, to the home trade. There are prompt sellers at rather easy prices. California lima are taken in a small way at $2.80@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.12½@$2.15 for best marrows, $1.70 asked for mediums, $1.70 for pea, and $1.20@$1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—There is a good supply of most grades, with very little interest on the part of buyers, and the accumulations giving a weak tone over prices. Extra Western creamery is sustained on the moderate proportion in the receipts, but sales over 24c are exceptional.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @23
Creamery, seconds to firsts	20 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
Dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	19 @20
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	14 @18
Dairy, firkins, extras	18 @19
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	14 @17
Welsh tubs, extra	.. @20
Welsh tubs, seconds to firsts	14 @19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extra	.. @21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	17 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10½@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	14 @..
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11½@13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13 @..
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	10½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	15 @16
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10 @11
Factory, thirds	10 @..

CHEESE—The market continues largely nominal, in the absence of any important outlet for stock.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9¾@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—Fine fresh are scarce and probably would command a premium; but for all of the other offerings there is a quiet trade and a weaker feeling.

State and Pennsylvania	23 @24
Western, fresh gathered, choice	22½@..
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	19 @22
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	18 @19
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch.	15 @17
Western, early packed, fair to good	14½@15½
Western, early packed, defective, cs.	$2.00@$3.50
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.00@ 3.50
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	14½@..
Limed, Canada, per doz	14½@15

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are about steady for prime stock, with the demand quite moderate. Other vegetables are in moderate offering, and sell fairly when choice.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	4.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 30
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.87
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 2.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80
Kale, per bbl	45@ 60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@....
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	75@....
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.65@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull. We quote: Hay, prime, per 199 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3, to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, track, 30@35c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c. Oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—Demand is very light, with the chief business in deliveries on old contracts, and prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	9 @ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Offerings continue moderate, while demand is fair and prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	10 @..
Matamoras	23@25	@ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9¾@..
Bogota	20@24	9 @10
Central American	18@22	9 @ 9½
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@12	@10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	6 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6 @ 6½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	@..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Slightly Increased Activity, but Lower Prices for Stocks.

TRADERS ARRAYED ON THE BEAR SIDE

Uneasiness Over the Currency Situation in Congress—Sugar Weak—Reading Issues Materially Lower—Whisky Trust.

The stock market was slightly more active than on recent days, but was still very dull. Traders were inclined to take the bear side of the market, and, as a result, stocks were feverish and unsettled. Much of the uneasiness was due to the uncertainty over the currency situation in Congress and to the steady withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury. The bears were particularly aggressive in the Grangers, and, although London was a buyer of St. Paul, the group closed fractionally lower. Jersey Central was also raided in a small way, and lost 1⅝ points. The other coal stocks were neglected.

Reading stock and bonds were all materially lower, the stock declining to 13½, the lowest price it has sold at since the panic of 1893. The principal selling came from Philadelphia, and was attributed to holders disgusted with the policy of the present management. There were also rumors pointing to the practical abandonment of the Olcott-Earle plan of reorganization, but they could not be traced to authentic sources. It seems probable that the plan will be amended, perhaps beyond recognition, but it is certain that the clique which has controlled the property for so many years, and which is responsible for its unhappy condition, will not relax its hold until compelled to do so by the courts.

Sugar was weak all day. The first price was the highest, and it closed at the lowest of the day, 80¾, which was a net loss of 1⅞ points. A further reduction in the price of granulated sugar was the excuse given for the decline. Distilling and Cattle Feeding opened down on the publication of the circular of the management proposing reorganization of the property. It is well known that certain insiders are short of the stock, and the suspicion was natural that the propositions in the circular were made primarily to depress the stock and to enable them to cover. The statement contained in the circular, showing a loss of $167,337 in surplus since last April, created comment in view of the assertion of President Greenhut, made last Summer, that the company had profited more than $100,000 through the prepayment of the tax on goods in bond in anticipation of the increased revenue tax. This would seem to indicate a loss of about $900,000 in recent months, and it would be interesting to know just where the money has gone. After the first transactions at the opening, the stock developed strength, and it is believed that the insiders failed to secure stock; in fact, it was the impression of close observers that, through the manipulation, the short interest was increased.

Chicago Gas was exceptionally strong, being one of the few stocks which closed with an advance. There was covering for the account of the West. Traders also covered on intimations that the usual dividend will be declared early in the year. The other industrials were without special feature. The upward movement in Consolidated Gas gave rise to various rumors indicating that some kind of a deal was on hand looking to the consolidation of the New-York and Brooklyn Gas Companies. The execution of an order to purchase 800 shares cleared the market of floating stock, and the advance ensued through buying by traders in anticipation of developments of the character indicated. The stock scored a net advance of 4¼ points on sales of 3,535 shares.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½@3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $91,094,429 and balances $6,976,508. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $813,508.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅝ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,403,861, and the exports for the same period $91,665,671. The net exports, therefore, have been $70,291,810.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 90¼; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54¾; St. Paul, ½, to 60; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 61¼; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17⅞; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 14¼, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 13⅜. Advanced—Union Pacific, ⅛, to 12¼. Lake Shore sold at 138, Erie at 10⅜, and Reading at 7¾. British consols were quoted at 102 15-16 for money and 103 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £47,000. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 1-32d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 55c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16½c for checks.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Irving Savings Institution has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on $1,000 and under, and at the rate of 3 per cent. on the excess, not exceeding $3,000, payable Jan. 21.

—The Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

—January coupons of the Birmingham Division of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's bonds will be paid at the Manover National Bank.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	24¾	24¾	24½	24⅝	24½	24¾	600
American Cotton Oil pf	70	70	70	70	69¾	70¾	120
*American Sugar Refining	91¼	91¼	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80¾	55,199
*American Sugar Refining pf	91⅞	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	91¼	316
American Tel. & Cable Co	91⅛	91½	91½	91½	91	93	134
*American Tobacco	96	96	94	96	93	96¼	1,095
American Tobacco pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	107	109	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio	64	64	64	64	63½	64½	127
Balt. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	7	6	6	6	7½	28
*Bay State Gas	20½	20½	20	20⅜	20	20½	800
Canada Southern	50½	50½	50½	50½	50	50½	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅝	2,040
Chicago Gas	71	72⅝	71	71⅝	71½	71⅝	10,900
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32			100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	50¼	50	50	49⅜	53	200
Chicago & Northwestern	98	98	97¼	97⅝	97½	97⅜	3,250
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142	142	142	142	141	143	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71¼	71½	71⅜	8,521
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39⅜	39	39⅛	38⅜	39¼	400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58½	58½	57⅝	58	57⅞	58	16,915
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	120	120	119½	120½	30
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62½	62½	61⅞	61⅞	61⅜	62	4,626
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	17¼	400
Consolidated Gas Company	128	131⅜	128	131¾	131½	132	3,535
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126⅝	126½	126⅝	126	126½	373
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6½	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8½	8⅝	6,160
General Electric	35¾	35¾	35	35¼	35	35⅞	1,010
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	1¼	2	200
Illinois Central	80	89	89	89	88½	89½	118
Iowa Central	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¾		200
Lacledé Gas	25	25	25	25	24¾	25¾	300
Lake Shore	136	136	136	136	136	136¾	520
*Long Island Traction	14	14	14	14	13⅝	14	100
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53½	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53½	800
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22	22	22	22	21	24	100
Manhattan Consolidated	104½	104⅝	104	104½	104½	105	2,844
Missouri Pacific	28¼	28¼	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	500
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22	22¾	200
*National Lead Company	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	37½	38	2,000
National Linseed Oil	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞	19	100
New-Jersey Central	93⅜	93⅜	92⅜	92⅝	93	93¼	1,475
New-York Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99¾	464
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31¾	32	31⅝	32	31⅞	32	950
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾	12	14½	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	532
New-York, Sus. & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	10
North American	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4½	400
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝	250
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝	507
Oregon Improvement	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11	13	100
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	9½	4
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	21	22	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	4	4	4	4	3½	4	50
Philadelphia & Reading	14¾	14¾	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	15,800
Pittsburg & Western pf	32	32	32	32	31	33	300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	15½	16½	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	45	46⅛	206
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	154	155	300
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝			450
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	33½	33½	33½	32½	33½	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	110	112	100
Southern Pacific	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼	19	400
Southern Railway	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11¾	1,773
Southern Railway pf	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	37	37½	1,278
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅝	300
Texas Pacific	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾	400
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	50
Union Pacific	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	300
United States Cordage	8	8½	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	2,580
United States Cordage pf	14	14	13¾	13¾	13	13⅝	440
United States Cordage gtd	22	22	22	22	20½	22½	230
United States Rubber	42	42	42	42	42	42½	100
United States Rubber pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	97½	98	20
*United States Leather	8½	9	8½	9	9	9⅛	305
*United States Leather pf	59⅝	60⅜	59⅞	60⅛	59¾	60¼	650
Wabash	6	6	6	6	6	6¼	450
Wabash pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	200
Western Union Telegraph	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	88⅝	88⅞	3,336
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅝	600
Wisconsin Central	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅞	403
Total sales							161,574

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 2,000	112	Ft Worth & D C 1st 3,000	74¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s 43,000	64½	11,000	74
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 1,000	18	G Bay, W & St P Inc 1,000	7
Broadway & 7th Av 1st ons 5s 4,000	111	10,000	6½
5,000	110¾	11,000	6
5,000	110⅝	Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000	86½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000	90¼	Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000	76
Bur. C R & Nor 1st Collat Trust 5s 10,000	95¼	Lacledé Gaslight Co of St L 1rt 5s 1,000	93⅜
Can South 1st Gtd 1,000	113½	L Erie & West 1st 5s 1,000	94
Cent of N J G M 5s 10,000	116	4,000	116⅜
Ches & O 1st, Ser A 1,000	119	9,000	116⅝
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 10,000	95½	Long Island G M 4s 5,000	96
5,000	95¼	Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 2,000	36
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 5s 10,000	96¾	Met Elevated 2d 1,000	107½
5,000	96⅝	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	71½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 1,000	94	Mil & St Paul 1st Dakota & Gt So 5s 1,000	108½
5,000	94½	Iowa & Minn Div 10,000	118⅜
1,000	94	South Minn Div 1,000	119
Chi G L & C Co 1st 4,000	93½	Southwest Div 1,000	119¼
Chi & N P 1st, Tr R 53,000	41	Terminal 5s 2,000	110⅛
5,000	40¾	2,000	110½
5,000	40½	Wis & Minn Div 3,000	110
5,000	40¼	Mil & St P 8s, 1st 1,000	114½
3,000	40⅛	Mil & S P G M 4s Series A 2,000	91½
32,000	40¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	81
5,000	40⅛	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 20,000	45⅞
5,000	40	16,000	46
5,000	40⅛	10,000	46¼
5,000	40	3,000	46⅛
10,000	40¼	29,000	46
5,000	40⅜	2,000	45⅞
5,000	40¼	11,000	45⅝
5,000	40⅜	10,000	45½
2,000	40½	Mo, Kan & East 1st 2,000	84½
3,000	40¼	3,000	84⅜
4,000	91¼	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 3,000	65⅞
2,000	91⅜	N Y Cent 1st Coup 30,000b3	127
2,000	91½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000	102⅝
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	104⅝	N Y Elevated 1st 1,000	111
C, C C & Ind 1st 1,000	112½	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs All Installments Paid 1,000	138
Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div Trust Co Certs Stamped 1,000	79¾	N Y, O & W Con 5s 1,000	112
East Tenn Reorg Plan 4-5s 10,000	82½	N Y, Sus & W G M 5,000	94½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 10,000	99¾	Nor Pac 1st Coup 2,000	116⅜
Eureka Springs 1st 3,000	95	Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000	28
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 10,000	91¾	5,000	27¾
Total sales			$1,633,500

Nor Pac 2d Coup 3,000	88¾	St L & Iron Mt 2d 2,000	105½
9,000	89	St L & S Fr G M 6s 3,000	103
5,000	89½	2,000	102½
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000	99½	St L & S Fr G M 6s 1,000	90½
Nor Pac 1st Reg 10,000	115¼	St L & San Fr Con 4s 17,500	53⅜
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 10,000	78½	5,000 $20 F	50¾
2,000, c	78¼	17,000	50¾
Oregon Improve 1st 1,000	96	5,000 $20 F	50¾
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 4,000	49⅞	500	50½
5,000	49½	90,000 $20 F	50¾
5,000	49	3,000 $20 F	50¼
5,000	49⅜	10,000 $20 F	50
7,000	49½	St Louis S W 1st 1,000	62¾
3,000	49¾	St Paul & Duluth 2d 5,000	103½
3,000	49⅞	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 1,000	121
Ore Rail & Nav 1st 1,000	111½	San An & Ar Pass 4s 10,000	71
Ore Rail & Nav 5s Trust Co Certs 7,000	75	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000	90¾
Oregon Short Line 6s 4,000	88	Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000	90½
5,000	88½	1,000	90¾
Trust Co Certs 25,000	88¼	1,000	90⅝
2,000	88⅜	5,000, c	90⅜
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 1,000	102¼	30,000	90⅝
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 12,000	113¼	85,000	90¾
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000	26	5,000	90⅞
3,000	25¼	10,000	90¾
5,000	25	1,000	90⅞
12,000	24¼	1,000	90⅜
12,000	24	6,000	90⅝
2,000	24¼	Tex & N O Cons 5s 6,000	92
2d Pref Inc 3,000	16	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	87
10,000	15¾	Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	25¼
5,000	15½	5,000	25
5,000	15¼	Third Avenue 1st 5s 1,000	120½
5,000	15	1,000	120¼
51,000	15¼	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000	111¼
15,000	15½	Union Elevated 1st 6s 5,000	88
10,000	15	Union Pac 1st, 1896 3,000	100
10,000	15¼	Wabash 1st 1,000	119
3d Pref Inc 5,000	13¾	1,000 e3	119½
1,000	13¼	1,000 e3	100½
3,000	12¾	Un Pac Col Trust 5s 2,000	71½
Phil & Read 3d Conv 10,000	14	Un Pac Ext S F 8s 1,000	98¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s 6,000	74½	1,000	98½
Phil & Read Def Inc 102,000	3	U S Cordage Co 1st 1,000	62½
P, C & StL 4½s Series B 10,000	105¾	10,000 b30 F	64
15,000	106	U S Leather Co 5s 5,000	110
Pitts & Western 1st 1,000	95¾	Virginia Midland G M 1,000	94
1,000, c	84	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	104⅞
1,000	84½	7,000	105
10,000	84⅜	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 5,000 b3	70¼
Rio Grande West 1st 8,000	69½	17,000	70
4,000	69½	West Shore Gtd 4s 13,000	105⅜
2,000	69¼	5,000	106½
2,000	69¼	Registered 1,000 e3	104½
1,000	69	6,500	104
3,000	69⅛		
9,000	69⅜		
2,000	69⅞		

Total sales $1,633,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	144
Albany & Susquehanna	162	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	39
American Coal	89	..
American District Telegraph	35	39
American Express	110	113
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1¼
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Buffalo R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59	59⅞
Cedar Falls & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	14	15¼
Central & South Am. Tel.	113	116
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	8	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	90
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¼	6
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf	57½	62
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consol. Coal	30	33
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	158¼	160
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33½	34
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	37
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	..	11½
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	101½	103
Erie Tel. & Tel	50	51
Ev. & T. H.	40	45
Flint & P. M.	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101½	102½
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	2	3
Homestake	17	..
Iowa Central pf	23½	26
Kanawha & Michigan	8	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Lacledé Gas pf	79	82
L., E. & W.	16	17
L., E. & W pf	71	73
Long Island	86½	89
L., N. A. & C.	6½	7½
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	4	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Nat. ctfs.	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	182	192
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	29	30
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	48	49
Minn. Iron	..	40
Mo., K. & T.	13	13½
Mobile & Ohio	18	19½
N., C. & St. L.	65	68
*National Lead pf	84¼	85
National Starch	6	8½
National Starch 1st pf.	40	50
National Starch 2d pf.	25	35
New Central Coal	6	9
N. Y. & N. H.	194	196
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27½	29½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	23	24
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	41½	43
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	5⅝	6
Norfolk & Western pf.	19	20
North. Pacific	4	4⅛
Northwestern Tel.	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	10	15
Oregon R. & N.	19	22
Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Peoria & East.	2½	4
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf.	..	15
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	115⅜	116
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. L. S. W.	4½	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	9¼	9⅜
St. Joseph & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	..	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	110	115
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	75	81
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	..	..
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	4
United States Express	42	45
Wells-Fargo Express	105	110
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	40½	42½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
AM. Sug. Ref.	91	91	89¾	89¾	23,420
A., T., & S. F.	4½	4½	4½	4½	10
Chicago Gas	71	72½	71	71⅝	4,590
C., R. I. & P.	62⅜	62½	62	62	2,690
C., B. & Q.	71½	71⅝	71¼	71⅜	3,900
C., M. & St. P.	58½	58½	57⅞	58	8,400
Cen. of N. J.	93¾	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞	380
C. & N. W.	97⅞	98	97½	97⅝	230
C. & O.	18	18	18	18	50
Dist. & C. F.	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	1,100
Gen. Elec.	35¼	35¼	35	35	20
L. & N.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅜	250
Manhattan	104¼	104⅞	103⅞	103⅞	140
Mo. Pac.	28½	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	120
Nat. Lead	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38¼	220
N. Y. & N. E.	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	200
N.Y., L.E. & W.	10	10	10	10	70
Pac. Mail	22¼	22½	22⅛	22⅛	150
Phil. & Rdg.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	5,560
R. & W. Pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
Sn. Ry.	11	11	11	11	120
Sn. Ry. pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	10
Tenn. C. & I.	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	10
U. S. Cord.	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	730
U. S. Cord. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	100
West. Union.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88½	430
Total sales					53,060

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & N. P. 5s.	41	41	41	41	$5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	3,000
M. K. & T. 2d.	46	46	46	46	7,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	25⅜	25⅜	24½	24½	$29,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	16	16	15¼	15¼	24,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58⅝	58¾	58¼	58⅝	242,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	99
American Lithograph pf	50	65
*American Bank Note	43	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	26	33
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Hanford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co.	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20½	22
Beckton Construction pf	71	80
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	169
Brooklyn Elevated	11¼	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	70	..
Brooklyn Gas Company	119	..
Brooklyn Traction	14	15
Brooklyn Traction pf	65½	67½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67½
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	112½	..
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	108	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	65	68
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	42	46
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	⅛	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	1½	3
Consol. Electric Light 1st	81	..
Edison Illumin. S. (St. Louis)	78	79½
(Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	70	75
Contiennal Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	92	95
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	150	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	62	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112½
Edison Ill. S., (St. Louis)	78	79½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	184	186
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	185	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	28	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Company	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	53½	56½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St.,

FINANCIAL----CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBER N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - 600,000
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Allows interest on deposits.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.
George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V. Pres. James Timpson, 2d V. Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William P. Elliott, Sec.
Clark Williams, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mtge. 5% Bonds
OF THE
CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, acting at the request of a large number of holders of the foregoing bonds, gives notice that the holders of all such bonds are urgently requested to communicate with the Knickerbocker Trust Co. at once, and before depositing the same with any committee calling for the deposit thereof.
Dated December 13, 1894.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
66 Broadway.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

24,	112,	174,	345,	382,
26,	114,	194,	354,	423,
47,	117,	216,	377,	435.
67,	132,	219,	378,	466,
72,	150,	331,	381,	498.

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND
INCOME BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, December 12, 1894.

Copies of our circular of December 10, 1894, making changes in the plan of adjustment with the holders of the above-described bonds, may be obtained at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2NDS.

Dealt in by

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this Committee, dated July 12, 1894, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York more than $3,100,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds, and the certificates issued by the said Trust Company therefor have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

In view of the pendency of an action begun by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose the consolidated mortgage of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, it is important that as many as possible of your bonds be deposited at the disposal of your Committee, in order that your interests may be protected in any steps which your Committee may deem it necessary to take in the premises.

The Committee hereby extend the time within which deposits of bonds may be made without penalty with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, TO JANUARY 15, 1895, after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of ten dollars per bond, in the discretion of the Committee.

New-York, December 15, 1894.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman,
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
First Mtge. 5% Bonds.

The undersigned, holding and representing First Mortgage Bonds only, and acting solely for such interests, call upon all owners of said bonds to deposit them forthwith in the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of New-York, that the necessary steps for the bondholders' protection may be taken. The committee cautions bondholders against any proposal looking to the assignment or sale of their coupons, such proposal being in the interest of junior securities. For full information apply to either of the undersigned.
AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St., N. Y.
H. L. THORNELL, U. S. Trust Co., N. Y.

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION CO., MUTUAL Life Building, 32 Nassau St.—New-York, Dec. 15, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the West Side Construction Company have made a final assessment upon its capital stock of $40 per share, payable Jan. 15, 1895.

Payment may be made to either the Treasurer of the company, 32 Nassau St., or the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York City.

Stock certificates should be presented at the time of paying said assessment in order that proper indorsement of such payment may be made on the certificates.
F. E. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

87th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.
93D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable after Jan. 10, 1895.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN PURSUANCE OF A JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE and sale duly made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1894, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the pledged property and securities mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, to wit: Sixty-five consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, each dated the fifteenth day of January, 1890, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, numbered respectively 5,207 to 5,230, both numbers inclusive; 6,307 to 6,321, both numbers inclusive; 5,242 to 5,206, both numbers inclusive, and 5,324, each with interest coupons thereto attached from and including the coupon due on July 1st, 1893.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1894.
WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, Referee.

Dividends.

SAM'L. G. DE COURSEY, Receiver.
Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1894.
The interest coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 18 Wall St., New-York City.
On account of recent laws it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer for Receiver.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade Street, New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 28, 1894. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Jan. 16, 1895. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Monday, December 24, 1894, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1895, and will reopen January 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
90th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

Dividends.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 LIBERTY ST.,
New-York, December 18th, 1894.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 3, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1894. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 3, 1895.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y. and Treas.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1894.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the Rio Grande Western Railway Company's First Trust Mortgage Four per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the State Trust Company, 36 Wall St., New-York. Checks for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
CHAS. W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1894.
Interest on bonds of above company due Jan. 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New-York, N. Y.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y and Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
166 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Francis F. Marbury,	John W. Condit,
Thomas Scott,	Lindley Murray, Jr.,
John M. Burke,	Charles H. Lowerre,
Mahlon Apgar,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
William H. Montanye,	Walter R. Wood,
Henry C. Mortimer,	David J. Burns.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1895:
Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L. Fleming,
William M. Farrington.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Lindley Murray, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WEST WYANDOTTE MINING COMPANY for the election of eight Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 115 Broadway, (Room 90,) New-York City, on the 3D DAY OF JANUARY, 1895, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Secretary.

The National
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 1,184, ISSUED by the State Trust Company to the American Surety Company, and indorsed to the order of Thomas E. Wheeler, has been lost, and all parties are warned against negotiating the same, application having been made for the issue of a duplicate. THOMAS E. WHEELER, 138 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Package containing three scarf pins. Liberal reward if returned to Marcus & Co., Broadway and 17th St.

FOR AN ISOLATED TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Bids for Constructing a Telephone Exchange in the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Bids were opened at the Interior Department yesterday for furnishing all materials and plans and constructing a telephone exchange system. Ever since the expiration of the patent on the magneto receiver the officials had been seeking to lessen the cost of telephone service to the department. In its nine bureaus and offices it uses perhaps more telephones than all the other Government departments combined, and it was, therefore, thought proper to take action looking to the construction of an isolated telephone system, in the hope that it would eventually result in a departmental system of telephones similar to the present departmental system of telegraphs, and a corresponding saving of cost with and increase of efficiency.

Five bids were received, one of which contemplated the use of a microphone, while the other four bidders offered a magneto instrument. The instruments submitted with the proposals received will be carefully tested by experts in the Patent Office.

HE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY MEANS OF FIRE

A Michigan Farmer's Self-Punishment for Generosity to His Family.

ELSIE, Mich., Dec. 19.—George J. Killian, a German, with $4,000 in bank and a forty-acre farm, divided his property last Spring equally between his wife, daughter, and four sons. He regretted the act immediately, and threatened to commit suicide. Yesterday the other members of the family were absent from home. Killian piled all the furniture in one big heap around the piano, put a lot of hay under it, and after setting fire to the barn, returned to the house and set fire to the pile he had made, climbing on top himself. The neighbors were forced to drag him down from the pile, and he was so badly burned that he cannot live.

A HUGE MASTODON UNEARTHED

A Skeleton Over Eighty Feet Long Discovered in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 19.—Great excitement was caused in this city yesterday by the fact becoming known that what will prove to be the largest mastodon ever discovered had been found east of this city. One of the teeth is eleven and one-quarter inches deep, but the roots are broken off and not full length. The skeleton of the mammoth is over 80 feet long and 18 feet wide and has two tusks, which will weigh about 600 pounds.

Derricks will be used to raise the tusks, and the rest of the skeleton will be brought up as rapidly as possible.

Close of a Long Fight Over a Brewery.

The property of the David Jones Company, brewing, will be sold at auction on the premises, the northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue, at noon next Monday.

This will be the close of a bitter fight waged for some time between John Keenan, the former "Bismarck" of the County Democracy, on one side, and Edward Kearney and August Docharty on the other, in which the brewery was the stake.

Finally all concerned agreed to a legal reference, and it is by order of the referee, James A. Blanchard, that the sale is to be made.

CARLISLE AT THE CAPITOL

The Secretary Is Anxious As to the Fate of His Bill.

SEES THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Report Has It That He Wanted a Vote This Week—Such a Thing Would be Quite Out of the Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Carlisle was at the Capitol to-day, and spent some time in consultation with the House Committee on Rules. The first report of the object of his visit was that he had endeavored to induce the Committee on Rules to bring in an order for disposing of the Currency bill this week.

That may have been the Secretary's expectation and hope on Saturday last, but he now must be aware that there is grave doubt of the possibility of passing an order and greater doubt of the passage of the bill if an order should be adopted. Some of the members who would vote for an order would vote against the bill.

Another explanation of the object of the Secretary's visit is that he had some suggestions to make for those who were prepared to support the measure. Mr. Carlisle could not have urged a closure rule, for the House is rapidly thinning out, and by Saturday, when there will be an adjournment for the holiday recess, there will be less than a quorum present. In that case an attempt to rush the bill along would be stopped easily by filibustering.

Unless some exceedingly clear and generally satisfactory amendments shall be offered before the discussion shall be closed, it is extremely doubtful whether the bill will be passed at all. That is the opinion of those who defend it as well as those who are opposed to it in part or as a whole.

VIEWS FOR AND AGAINST.

Mr. Johnson Attacks the Currency Bill and Mr. Warner Defends It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The debate on the Currency bill was resumed in the House to-day by Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) who spoke against the bill. He admitted that some change was desirable, but this was not a time to make experiments in legislation. The conditions were not altogether unbearable, and could better be endured while Congress was considering and formulating a wise system than that the country should be compelled to retrace a thorny path with bleeding feet, owing to the enactment of hasty and ill-advised laws.

A bill of such importance should not be driven through in no more time than a member of the House would expend in swallowing a cup of coffee. The bill itself, from preamble to its concluding section, was very vicious, and, if enacted into law, would result in confusion worse confounded. "It comes to the House," he said, "with the brand of Cain upon its brow, placed there by the majority of the committee, when it submitted the bill to the House for consideration."

The report of the majority was prepared before the hearings before the committee were concluded. It was significant to his mind that it was in a handwriting with which the House was familiar, and he believed that he was warranted in saying that the members of the majority refused even to agree to report the bill without the reservation referred to, thus washing their individual hands of any responsibility for its parentage. The bill had received the indorsement of no one except its author. The Controller of the Currency had another scheme of his own, from which, Mr. Johnson said, he was forced to the conclusion that, although Mr. Eckels had not been so long in public life as his chief, he had been graduated from a much sounder school of finance. Of all the witnesses before the Committee on Banking and Currency not one approved the bill.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.)—I controvert that statement.

Mr. Johnson—I should be glad if the gentleman will name one.

Mr. Hall—I will give the name to the gentleman before he concludes.

Mr. Johnson—I would like to have it now.

Mr. Hall said that the testimony comprised 370 pages, and he had not had time to go through it all, but he had found in the statements of Horace White and W. B. Dana approval of the plan.

Mr. Johnson responded that Mr. Hall's statement but emphasized what he had claimed, that there was indecent haste exercised in presenting this matter to the House, for if the gentlemen who heard all the statements could not tell what they contained, what must be the condition of the great body of the House, who had had no opportunity to acquaint themselves with the contents of the volume. As to the assertion that White and Dana approved the plan, Mr. Johnson said a witness's statements were not to be taken upon what he testified to in examination in chief, but upon the results of cross-examination and re-examination. Because in an isolated sentence these gentlemen seemed to approve some part of the Secretary's bill, it could not be said that they approved the plan.

Another objection to the bill expressed by Mr. Johnson was that it robbed Peter to pay Paul; that while reducing or changing the security for the notes issued under it, as compared with the security at the present given them, it also withdrew a part of the security upon which depositors reposed.

Mr. Johnson referred to Mr. Springer's record on the State bank tax question. He commended his courage and intelligence in voting against the repeal of that tax, "but I am sorry that he has changed his mind. The change in the gentleman's views finds no equal in sacred or profane history, save in the case of Saul of Tarsus. But there the similarity ends. For, while Saul was converted to the right, the gentleman from Illinois has been converted to the wrong."

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) said that the noise and gestures indulged in by gentlemen on the other side were but a part of the practice indulged in on the Republican side when they were afraid the Democrats were about to do something. Therefore, he should ask to be excused from replying to the cry of terror so shrilly emitted by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Walker,) or to the peal of the alarm bell, the rope of which had been so lustily yanked by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Johnson.).

He would, however, refer to a few statements made by the gentleman who had just taken his seat. First, he denied the assertion that Controller Eckels was opposed to the State bank feature of the Carlisle bill. The assertion by Mr. Johnson that the Carlisle bill was not approved by a single witness before the Committee on Banking and Currency was also controverted, and Mr. Warner called upon Mr. Johnson to bear him out in the statement that, with the exception of Messrs. St. John and A. J. Warner and one other, every witness approved of legislation along the lines laid down in the Carlisle bill, and largely of the very details proposed.

The bill, he said, had been approved by the President, and reported by the committee after consideration, and was a measure that provided an elastic currency in place of the financial strait-jacket in which the business of the country was being conducted. It proposed to take the Government out of the business of issuing currency, and that one provision alone, Mr. Warner said, was so important and desirable that it would have to be a mighty bad bill in all other respects before he would hesitate a moment to give it his support.

He referred to the stringency period of 1893, and the exports of gold, he said, were caused by an inelastic currency. Unless a currency was elastic, would contract and expand with business demands, the result was that gold went out in times of stringency and returned when the condition of affairs improved. The bill under consideration would, in his opinion, do away with this danger. He opposed the section making one bank responsible for another, because it would have the effect of keeping out the larger and best banks.

Mr. Warner said he did not believe that the facilities for issuing currency should be taxed. Starving one kind of circulation was no reason why another kind should be starved. The tax should be taken off every kind of circulation. Mr. Warner defended the old State bank issues against the charges of unreliability and unsoundness.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read for information an amendment he proposed to offer to the bill.

Mr. Ellis, (Dem., Ky.,) who voted against the bill in committee, said that he could not support the measure. The passage of the bill, in his opinion, would be the greatest calamity which could overtake the country. The same power was behind this measure that urged the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act. He referred to the recent bond issues, and asked the supporters of the bill what provision was made to stop such issues. No provision, he claimed, was made, and if it should become a law we would have to go on issuing bonds, as heretofore, to redeem the obligations of the Government. Mr. Ellis denounced as un-Democratic and extraordinary the provisions in the bill proposing to regulate the issue of notes by State banks, and in place of them he said he would offer at the proper time a clearcut, unequivocal repeal of the 10 per cent. State bank tax.

He referred to Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) by name in this connection, and the latter caused a laugh by saying: "The gentleman knows as well as any other man on the committee knows that Cox isn't getting what he wants, but he is trying to get something."

"Well, I believe," responded Mr. Ellis, "in making a good fight and losing, rather than temporizing, when a principle is at stake."

"And doing nothing," sententiously observed Mr. Cox.

Mr. Ellis said the principal question before the House was the amendment proposed by Mr. Bland this afternoon, and he gave notice, for one, that the silver question was not settled, but that the struggle for the re-establishment of bimetallism would go on.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) gave notice that he would at the proper time move an amendment to the bill, authorizing the redemption of the notes issued under the bill in gold and silver in equal amounts and providing for the coinage of silver to meet these payments.

MR. BLAND HAS A PLAN.

Free Coinage Proposed as a Substitute for the Carlisle Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) has prepared the following substitute for the Carlisle banking plan, of which he gave notice in the House to-day.

Mr. Bland does not think his substitute will be ruled out on a point of order, and he will offer it as soon as debate begins under the five-minute rule. Should the bill carry, he will not advance any other coinage proposition this session. A vote on it, he thinks, will be a fair test of the silver question, and if one is had, it will indicate clearly the feeling of the House on the silver question.

The measure is entitled "A bill to restore the bimetallic system of the United States and for other purposes," and its provisions are as follows:

That the silver dollar of 371½ grains troy of pure silver, or 412½ grains standard silver, shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private.

That all holders of silver, not too base for the operations of the mint, of coinage value of $100 or more, shall be entitled to deposit the same at the mints of the United States and to have it coined into standard silver dollars on the same terms and conditions that gold is now coined.

Depositors of gold or silver at any mint of the United States may receive therefor coin notes equal to the coinage value of the gold or silver deposited, and the gold and silver deposited shall become the property of the Government, and shall subsequently be coined into standard coins, and the coin held at the Treasury for the redemption of the coin notes. The coin notes shall be of denominations of not less than $10 and not to exceed $1,000, and shall be a legal tender in like manner as the standard gold and silver coins of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the coin notes issued in pursuance of this act in gold or silver coins at the option of the Government, or in silver coins when demanded, and there shall be no discrimination made against either gold or silver coin in the redeeming of coin notes or in the redemption of legal-tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, or the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, but shall use in redemption whatever coins shall be most advantageous to the Government.

It is also provided that there shall be no further issue of gold or silver certificates, but as fast as such certificates come into the Treasury they shall be canceled and destroyed, and the coin notes herein provided for shall be issued in lieu of such gold and silver certificates as may be canceled or destroyed.

That the coin notes herein provided for may be issued on deposit of standard gold or silver coins of the United States at the Treasury or any Sub-Treasury, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to keep in reserve, in coin and bars, an aggregate sum of gold and silver equal to the aggregate sum of the herein-provided-for coin notes outstanding, except as hereafter mentioned, as follows:

In emergencies caused by panic or stringency in the money market, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, issue coin notes, herein described, to persons or associations depositing interest-bearing bonds of the United States equal to the value of such bonds, and that, on the surrender of such notes to the Treasurer of the United States or an equal amount of other lawful money of the United States, by the depositor or owner of the bonds so deposited, said bonds shall be returned to the depositor or owner, provided that the interest on such bonds while deposited with the Treasury shall accrue to the Government. Should the bonds deposited, or any of them, mature before they are withdrawn, they shall become the property of the United States, and shall be canceled and destroyed, and an amount of coin notes equal to the amount of bonds withdrawn or canceled shall be set apart as fast as the revenues of the Government will admit, and held in the Treasury as an emergency fund, as provided in this act.

It is further provided that such emergency issue shall not cause the gold and silver coin or bars held for the redemption of the coin notes herein authorized to fall below 60 per cent. of the entire, or aggregate, amount of coin notes at any time outstanding.

The coin notes herein provided for may be reissued.

The measure directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry it into effect, and appropriates a sufficient amount of money to carry out its provisions.

A False Report Started Speculation.

An order to buy a few hundred shares of Consolidated Gas stock revived a report at the Stock Exchange yesterday that the Consolidated and East River Gas Companies were to enter into combination. When the order had been executed, brokers who had no use for the stock except for speculation hastened to buy it. They advanced the price from 128 to 131¾.

Total sales for the day reached only about 3,500 shares. The first buyer had acquired stock at 126 recently. He objected to paying more until yesterday, when he decided to complete his investment at 128. That was the highest price he paid. When the market had closed, those who took the trouble to inquire at headquarters into the combination scheme were assured by officers of both companies that there was nothing in it.

CLOSE OF THE YALE FALL TERM

The Glee and Banjo Clubs Start on Their Annual Concert Tour, to Go as Far West as Kansas City.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—The Fall term of Yale University closed this noon, and work in all the departments will be suspended until after Jan. 1. For ten days the semi-annual examinations have been in progress, and about half of the members of the academic and scientific departments finished their last papers and left for home last night.

The Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs left here this noon for their annual Western trip. They will leave New-York to-morrow morning and sing in [illegible]any, Rochester, Buffalo, and Chicago, giving their customary concert in that city on Christmas Eve. They will then proceed to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Harrisburg, Penn., arriving in New-Haven on Jan. 6 at the opening of the Winter term. Forty men have been taken along.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Vassar Students' Aid Society.—Invitations have been sent out by the Vassar Students' Aid Society of this city for a musicale and informal dance at the home of Mrs. H. Herrman of 59 West Fifty-sixth Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Herrman will receive the guests, assisted by the following officers of the society: Mrs. John J. Amory, President; Mrs. Preston K. Yates, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Carolyn, Mrs. Charles E. Potter, Miss Fannie L. Dyke, Miss Louise Lawrence, and Miss M. C. Brown. A good programme will be rendered by well-known artists. Bemberg's "Nymphs and Sylvans" will be sung by Elizabeth Patterson, together with Mayer-Helmund's "Symore's Song" and "Mother Darling." A collation will be served, and the evening will close with the always merry Sir Roger De Coverley.

—Christmas Bazaar at Sherry's.—All kinds of attractive and dainty Christmas gifts were being sold to a crowd of fashionable buyers at Sherry's yesterday afternoon and evening, when a successful Christmas bazaar was held to aid in furnishing the new mission rooms at Bellevue Hospital. A number of prominent society women, who have been busily preparing for the sale for some time, were among those who had charge of the booths. Among these were Miss Leary, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles May, and Miss Van Brugh Livingston. The bazaar was open from 2 until 10:30 o'clock P. M., and will be continued to-day at the same hours.

—A Musical Tea.—An afternoon tea and reception was given at the art and music studios of Mrs. Isabel Hodgson and Mrs. Marie Merrick, 46 West Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday afternoon. A charming impromptu programme of songs, piano selections, and recitations was rendered by Mrs. George Colter, Miss Henriette Erni, Mrs. Marie Merrick, Miss Julia Springer, and Mrs. Isabel Hodgson, who is an accomplished elocutionist. Mrs. Hodgson's display of hand-painted china was exceptionally fine. The Woman's Press Club was largely represented, and also the Professional Woman's League. Tea was served by Mrs. George Colter and Miss Virginia Haff.

—Mrs. Frank Leslie's Reception.—Among the pleasant social incidents of this evening will be the regular weekly reception of Mrs. Frank Leslie. Mrs. Leslie's guests are to have a treat to-night, besides the usual singing and recitations, which always make the receptions so attractive. Mrs. Sargent Hopkins will recite one or two pieces in Irish dialect written by herself. Mrs. Hopkins's recitations are inimitable, those in dialect being far above the average recitations of this kind.

—Mrs. D. A. Curtiss's Reception.—Mrs. Daniel Averill Curtiss of 487 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, held a reception on Monday afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edgar Blauvelt, Mrs. James Montgomery, Miss Clara Guyn, and Miss Curtiss. Mrs. Curtiss, who has been very well known in both New-York and Brooklyn society circles as Miss Dorothy Whitney, is a charming addition to the younger set.

—Organ Recitals.—Richard T. Percy will give the second in his series of free bi-weekly organ recitals at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The assisting artists will be Miss Mary H. Mansfield, soprano; C. Judson Bushnell, baritone, and Miss Marguerite Wuertz, violinist.

—New-York Hospital Christmas Entertainment.—Invitations have been sent out for an entertainment on Christmas E

SAW THEIR MOTHER SLAIN

Two Boys the Principal Witnesses Against Their Father.

CRAM BEING TRIED FOR HIS LIFE

The Sons Tell of the Murder, and of the Struggle—The Younger Boy Embraces His Father in Court.

Two boys, one twelve years old, the other seventeen, were called as the principal witnesses yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to convict their father, George W. Cram, of murder.

Cram killed his wife, the gray-haired mother of the boys, on Oct. 8 of this year.

His two sons witnessed the murder, and, as the younger one told his story on the stand, he wept as if his heart was breaking. After he had finished he went to his father, who sat in the prisoner's chair, and threw his arms around his neck. The father took the boy upon his knee, embraced him closely, and the two sat thus together for nearly an hour, while the trial proceeded, both crying bitterly.

Cram is a carpenter, sixty years old. On the morning of the murder he started to go to work. He had been out of employment for three months, and had conducted himself in a queer manner. At 9 o'clock he returned to his home, 248 West Nineteenth Street, and threw his lunch basket on the floor. His wife, who was fifty-four years old, expostulated with him for throwing bread away. He then put his arms around her and kissed her, saying:

"Rachel, I'm going to shoot you."

He took a revolver from his pocket and shot her in the left breast. A struggle followed, and he was disarmed by his son Edward and a neighbor, John F. Graham.

Mrs. Cram died within a few hours at the New-York Hospital. A diary, which the murderer had left in the hands of friends, explained that he was jealous of his wife.

George Edward Cram, the prisoner's seventeen-year son, was the first witness called by the people. He walked slowly past his father, but did not look at him, although the father tried to atract his attention. The boy described the killing.

"I heard screams and ran into the house," he said, "and saw my mother with her arms around my father's neck. She was struggling with him. He had a pistol in his right hand, and his left arm was around her. I ran up to him and he fired a shot at her. She screamed again, and I tried to take the pistol away, and then I knocked him down. I got my mother out of the house, and I put the pistol in my pocket. Then I went for a physician."

In telling the story of the murder the boy preserved his self-possession perfectly. But the father twitched in his chair as he heard the testimony.

George Willey, the hardware man from whom Cram bought the revolver, told of the purchase of the weapon July 14. He also told of conversations with Cram, in which the defendant had told him of his suspicions respecting his wife. Cram also left papers with Willey, which the defendant said contained facts relating to the alleged improprieties.

John B. Cram, the twelve-year-old boy, was the next witness. He could not be sworn, but the court allowed him to tell the story of the murder. He said he was in the kitchen when the shooting occurred. In his childish way he described the struggle, the screaming of his wounded mother, the noise of the pistol shots, and the arrest of his father.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the trial was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The defense will be insanity.

"IDENTIFIER" SUMNER IN COURT

Witness in the Schooley Bond Case—Brings In Edgar Again.

Perrin H. Sumner, the "great identifier," made his appearance in public again yesterday. A few years ago he won much notoriety by identifying the celebrated Getty House suicide in Yonkers.

Mr. Sumner was called as a witness for the defense yesterday in the case of W. H. Schooley, who is on trial in the Court of General Sessions on the charge of selling stolen railroad bonds, the property of Mrs. Helen M. Gay of Washington. Very appropriately the "great identifier" was called to give testimony regarding a mysterious personage, Joel Peterson, who has disappeared.

Schooley alleges that he sold the bonds under a power of attorney from Peterson, who represented that they were his property. The theory of the prosecution is that Joel Peterson is a myth, and that the name was signed by Schooley.

The defense asserts that Joel Peterson is a sure enough man, and Sumner was called to the stand to testify that Peterson is no other than the mysterious James H. Edgar, whom Sumner formerly identified as the suicide at Yonkers in 1890. The transactions in which Schooley is implicated occurred, however, in 1891. This discrepancy in time was easily brushed aside by Sumner.

On the stand he said that he knew the man James H. Edgar by the names of B. Richardson, B. Miller, James H. Henry, and sometimes as Joel Peterson. The man with many names, he said, was tall and slender, with gray hair and beard.

"When I identified the body of the suicide at Yonkers," he continued, "as Edgar, I was mistaken, because I saw Edgar alive later on. I do not know where Edgar is now."

Sumner identified Edgar's, or Peterson's, writing in the signature of a number of documents marked for identification. On cross-examination he made the statement that he had never identified any other body than that at the Getty House, in Yonkers. There were looks of surprise and laughter among the crowd in court at this.

Schooley took the stand in his own defense when Sumner was excused. He said he was forty-six years old, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He met Peterson, he claimed, in the street, and was introduced to him by a lawyer named Clute, who had died since. Schooley denied emphatically that he knew the bonds were stolen or that he had signed the name of Peterson to the powers of attorney. The witness did not know the present whereabouts of Peterson.

The case will be continued to-day.

SUING LAWYER BEACH'S SURETIES

Simon Sterne Seeks to Recover $2,000, Representing a Loan.

When lawyers go to law among themselves they generally make very bitter fighters. A motion made yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Andrews, to put on the short-cause calendar a suit brought by Simon Sterne, the well-known railroad lawyer, against the sureties on an undertaking to the Court of Appeals of Charles F. Beach illustrates this fact.

The case grows out of the famous Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad reorganization, in which Mr. Sterne was the prime mover. Mr. Sterne employed Mr. Beach, who is the author of "Beach on Trusts," "Beach on Receivers," and other law works, to assist him in the plan of reorganization, at a settled salary. Mr. Beach was paid, and gave a receipt to Mr. Sterne.

Some time afterward Mr. Beach brought suit against Mr. Sterne, alleging that he was entitled to 20 per cent. of the fee received by the latter, which Mr. Beach alleged was over $100,000. Mr. Sterne put in a counter claim against his associate for $2,000 borrowed money, and denied that there was any other contract between them except for the services that had been paid for.

The matter was finally sent to Frederic Coudert as referee and arbitrator, and he decided that Mr. Sterne owed Mr. Beach nothing, but that the latter owed the former the $2,000 claimed. The matter was taken to the General Term and to the Court of Appeals by E. Ellery Anderson, representing Mr. Sterne, and a decision in his favor was rendered in both instances. Execution was issued against Mr. Beach and returned unsatisfied, and Mr. Sterne now sues the sureties.

A feature of the suit that attracted very wide attention among lawyers at the time of the suit was the circulation of a printed pamphlet by the plaintiff containing the argument of his counsel, attacking Mr. Sterne. Mr. Anderson then got out a printed copy of Referee Coudert's decision, and circulated that.

LAW GANG LIKE "MELICAN" MAN

First Chinaman to Apply for Letters of Administration in This City.

Another evidence that the Chinaman is becoming more and more like his American brother was furnished yesterday in the Surrogate's office. In the past it has been customary for Chinese in settling up the estates of their relatives in this city to seek the advice of their Consul, who would act in the matter in accordance with the law of China. This custom was broken yesterday when the first application on record was made to the Administration Clerk of the Surrogate's office for the granting of letters of administration upon the estate of a Chinaman.

Law Gang made the application for letters of administration upon the estate of his uncle, Taio Sing, who was a widower, and formerly resided at 10½ Pell Street. Taio Sing died last month, and left $220 in savings banks and other personal property. Gang was informed that the law required that he should have two bondsmen, who should qualify in double the amount of the estate.

Gang looked surprised, but said that he did not think he would have any difficulty about the bondsmen, and went away, saying that he would return with the surety.

SUIT AGAINST HIS STEPMOTHER.

Franklin C. Thomas at Law About His Father's Property.

Franklin C. Thomas alleges that his stepmother, Mrs. Dora M. Thomas, has possessed herself of his late father's property by improper means.

Through his lawyer, William R. Martin, Mr. Thomas has brought an action in the Supreme Court against his stepmother for the purpose of setting aside the will of his father, who was Samuel A. Thomas. Mr. Thomas also sues to set aside a deed which his father executed conveying property on Mott Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Mrs. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas, it is alleged, was feeble both in mind and body when he executed this deed, and the son also says that the deed was made without consideration. Later on, April 18, 1891, the elder Mr. Thomas made a will, by the terms of which he gave his wife all his real and personal property. The son declares that the execution of these papers was part of a scheme of his stepmother to get possession of all of his father's property for herself, and that the will was obtained by undue influence.

No Mandamus for James Brown.

The application of James Brown for a peremptory mandamus to compel Louis E. Haffen, the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to appoint him an Inspector upon the construction of sewers on Intervale Avenue, was denied yesterday by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court.

The Justice holds that as it conclusively appears that the work on the sewers on that particular avenue has been completed there is no need for the services of any inspector in connection with it. Under such circumstances it is not necessary to pass upon any abstract question of the right of Mr. Brown to select his own work, or of the court to interfere with the practical administration of the executive departments of the City Government.

Mr. Brown's application for the mandamus was based upon the fact that he, as a veteran, was entitled to a preference over others for the place, and that he had been rejected by the Commissioner.

Heavier Damges for Mr. Swan.

Edward H. Swan, Jr., has received a verdict for $20,000 against the Long Island Railroad Company for personal injuries. At a former trial of the case he obtained a verdict for $12,500.

Mr. Swan, who is a salesman, was at the Oyster Bay station of the railroad one day in 1891, waiting to take a train to this city. The train was at the station, when suddenly the boiler of the engine exploded, and a piece of iron struck him on the leg, and he received severe injuries.

On the first trial of the action, when a verdict was given in his favor for $12,500, the company made a strong defense. Upon appeal, the General Term of the Supreme Court held that the verdict was excessive, and ordered a new trial. The second trial has just been concluded, with a verdict in favor of Swan for $20,000. Upon this trial the company introduced no evidence. Another appeal will follow.

Argued Gen. Hernandez's Appeal.

Argument in the action brought by George F. Underhill against Gen. José Manuel Hernandez for false imprisonment was concluded in the United States Court of Appeals, before Judges Wallace and Lacombe, yesterday. The appeal was taken by Gen. Hernandez from a decision by Judge Wheeler.

Gen. Hernandez led a revolutionary party in Venezuela in 1892. He arrested Underhill, who was building a system of water works from Orinoco to Bolivar. Underhill was kept in prison for two months. Underhill alleged that Hernandez was merely a brigand.

F. R. Coudert, who appeared for Hernandez, claimed that the latter represented Crespo, the legal President, and that Underhill was an insurgent sustaining Palacio. The court reserved decision.

"Silver Dollar" Smith Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against Charles ("Silver Dollar") Smith, charging him with assault in the second degree.

The complaining witness is August Gloistein, the saloon keeper whom Smith is charged with stabbing. Smith is now out on bail.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—The trial of the case involving the right of Mrs. J. B. Alexander to a dower interest in the estate of her late husband was concluded yesterday before Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

—Angelo Triano, convicted last week of manslaughter in the first degree for killing his friend, "Tony" Molico of 165 Hester Street last May, was sentenced yesterday to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

No. 804—Charles Wade, plaintiff in error, vs. Birt Ringo.—Death of Birt Ringo suggested and appearance of R. W. Lawder and Rosa Ringo, administrators, &c., as defendants in error herein filed and entered on motion of George Robertson for the defendants in error.

No. 804—Henry Wineman, Jr., appellant, vs. the steamer Iron Chief, &c., petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Submitted by Harvey D. Goulder for the appellee in support of the petition and by H. C. Wisner for the appellant in opposition thereto.

No. 132—R. H. Lindsay, assessor, &c., et al., appellants and plaintiffs in error, vs. the First National Bank of Shreveport et al.—Argued by W. W. Howe for the appellants and plaintiffs in error, and submitted by A. H. Leonard for the appellees and defendants in error.

No. 133—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert N. Smith et al.—Argued by W. W. Howe for the plaintiff in error and submitted by John F. Dillon and Winslow S. Pierce for the plaintiff in error and by A. H. Leonard for the defendant in error.

No. 118—Henry Beuttle, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector, &c.—Argued by Edwin B. Smith for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

No. 841—Hiram P. McKnight, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles C. James, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary.—Argued by K. J. Richards for the defendant in error, and submitted by the plaintiff in error in propria persona.

No. 7, Original—The State of California, complainant, vs. the Southern Pacific Railway Company.—Argument commenced by W. H. H. Hart for the complainant and continued by William M. Stewart for the defendant.

Adjourned until Thursday.

The day call for Thursday, Dec. 20, will be as follows, Nos. 7, original; 135, (and 128,) 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, and 144.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Herman J. Vonkramen, appellant, vs. Diederick Rees.—Argued by Barnard J. Iscke for appellant, A. H. Beck for respondent.

The People, appellant, vs. Carl Oettinger.—Case withdrawn.

The People ex rel. William H. Howes vs. Thomas F. Grady, Police Justice, appellant.—Argued by Thomas F. Grady for appellant, S. B. Brogue for respondent.

George F. Nixon vs. A. Zloucalday and another, appellants.—Argued by Emmet R. Olcott for appellants, C. N. Bovee, Jr., for respondent.

Thomas Conville, appellant, vs. Sheridan Shook and another.—Argued by Ira Shafer for appellant, Gratz Nathan for respondent.

Robert K. Low, appellant, vs. Iowa Central Railway Company.—Argued by Leopold Wallach for appellant, David Thompson for respondent.

Solomon Galinger, appellant, vs. Iowa Central Railway Company.—Submitted with preceding case, by direction of the court.

The day calendar for Thursday is Nos. 916, 599, 633, 634, 636, 637, 639, 640.

The court ordered that Nos. 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 654, 656, and 657 be dismissed.

This term of the court will close on Friday and the next term begin on Jan. 14, 1895.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Hillhouse vs. Van Tassell. 2—Morton vs. Fane.

Class III.—3—Chedsey vs. Marks.

Class IV.—4—Kernochan vs. Faeger.

Class VII.—5—Wheeler vs. Pitch.

Class VIII.—6—Sergeant vs. Richard. 7—United States Trust Company vs. Freudenthal. 8—Ehrich vs. Vichi. 9—Santini vs. Leary. 10—Lavery vs. Simpson. 11—Eldridge vs. Eldridge. 12—Bigelow Company vs. Mott. 13—Laidley vs. Laidley. 14—Matter of Procker et al. 15—Doulis vs. Weddigen. 16—Duclos vs. Benner. 17—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 18—Bush vs. Corrigan. 19—American Forcite Powder Company vs. Brady. 20—Ettlinger vs. Persian Rug and Carpet Company. 21—Knapp vs. Hastings. 22—Union Bank of Buffalo vs. Blair. 23—Nolan vs. Rockaway Park Improvement Company. 24—Harrigan vs. Bassford. 25—Daly vs. Corrigan. 26—Jones vs. Wittner. 27—Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company vs. Plumb. 28—Same vs. Cheever. 29—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 30—Hirsch & Co. vs. Wells. 31—Brunke vs. Garrison. 32—Lopez vs. Merchants and Farmers' National Bank of Dansville. 33—Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Receiver of Madison Square Bank. 34—Humsen vs. Buchwald. 35—Selser Brothers Company vs. Potter Produce Company. 36—Stajer vs. Goldberger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—1554—Pease vs. Gillette. 1417—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway. 1412—Corse vs. Chapman. 2501—Alexander vs. Miller. 2502—Alexander vs. same. 1632—Baldwin vs. Hayes. 2206—Whitehead vs. Sullivan. 2489—Olney vs. Baird. 1453½—Union Railway vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1064—Kahn vs. Hols. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 1868—Coffin vs. Leuh. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1022.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 421—Brower vs. same. 568—Hutter vs. same. 594—Martens vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 398—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 237—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2355—Myers vs. Phillips. 2145—Hess vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 2155—Waller vs. McCoy. 2529—Sullivan vs. Union Railway. 2547—Zimmerman vs. Heil. 2472—McGunnigle vs. Stewart. 4063—Will vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term—Bookstaver and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

1—Dibble vs. Dimick. 2—The Mayor, &c., vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Appeals from District Courts.—1—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company vs. Conyngham. 2—Parmelee vs. Associated Physicians and Surgeons. 3—Mayer vs. Union Railway. 4—Robinson vs. Ficken. 5—Hess vs. Van Auken. 6—Morgan vs. Short. 7—Equitable Gas Light Company vs. French. 8—Downs vs. Taylor. 9—Appell vs. Stemmler. 10—Requa vs. Domestic Publishing Company. 11—Gleason vs. Sobloff. 12—Hermann vs. Van Buren. 13—Nicolsberg vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 14—Nachtigall vs. Lesser. 15—Hawes vs. Whiteman. 16—Ruffin vs. Rugiero. 17—Lamb vs. Traitel. 18—Rickert vs. Scott. 19—Hamblett vs. Liede. 20—Thomas vs. Italian Society G. P. Riva of Mutual Benefit. 21—Price Printing House vs. Jewelers' Review Publishing Company. 22—Orvis vs. Curtiss. 23—Holt vs. Imperial Publishing Company. 24—De Forest vs. Viele. 25—Lynch vs. Love. 26—Strong vs. Union Transfer and Storage Company. 27—Rohe vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 28—L'Artiste Publishing Company vs. Walker. 29—Harris vs. Senior. 30—P. Morgansteur Company vs. Vienna Pressed Yeast Company. 31—Monagan vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad. 32—Jennings vs. Miller. 33—Rugally vs. Krebsz. 34—Brown vs. Fox. 35—Lavine vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company. 36—Steihlir vs. Redding. 37—Gleason vs. Renz. 38—Stewart vs. Stern. 39—Kennedy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 40—Shaw vs. Mansfield. 41—Burke et al. vs. Slattery. 42—Goldberg vs. Sasperstein. 43—Hensey vs. Howland. 44—Bussell vs. Do Sim. 45—Midler vs. Cohen. 46—Bailey vs. Crowell. 47—Freedman vs. Loomis. 48—Jaton vs. Brentwood Hotel Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned until Dec. 24.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Turl. 1302—Suhr vs. Welson. 1278—Reusche vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1259—O'Dougherty vs. Rothschild. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 2258—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 1252—Grueber vs. The Mayor, &c. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 2263—Well vs. Herman. 997—Celfield vs. Browning. 1161—Nickerson vs. Nickerson. 2365—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1250—Foley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1139—Barnett vs. Bradley. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 631—Mandell vs. Merigash. 1307—Relsser vs. Zabrinsky.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1316.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Equity Cases.—548—Murphy vs. Smith. 666—Birch vs. Birch. 692—Campbell vs. Campbell. 674—Scheyer vs. Scheyer. 675—Mellish vs. Mellish. 691—Dunn vs. Dunn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1117—Shields vs. Robins. 1192—Passadapolo vs. Reilly. 1193—Same vs. same. 1201—Fischer vs. Kople. 1113—Walton vs. Chadwick. 1199—Pang vs. Kong.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of William Bicke and Kate Cunningham, at 1:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Addison Ware, Maria L. Laurance, Catharine Schnitker, Henriette Bowman. At 2 P. M.: John Durk, Sophie Provost, Christina W. Parker, William Gee, Adam Kropf.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32, Chambers Street. 962—Contested will of Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

456—Bernard vs. United Life Assurance Association. 322—McGill vs. Henschell. 678—Jockel vs. Camerdinger. 235—Bacon vs. Hadden. 377—Raubitscheck vs. Chesterman. 873—Leonard vs. Gray. 671—Crocheron vs. Seymour. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 870—Goldwasser vs. Eisner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

1028—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works. 2664—Halstead vs. Davidson. 742—Vietor vs. Perkins. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 740—Porter vs. Woolverton. 935—Hahne vs. Vahlein. 701—Burney vs. Gorman. 1040—Heilbrun vs. Raymond. 462—Brush Electric Illuminating Company vs. Stripp.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

958—Sommer vs. Greenberg. 1090—Noll vs. Botty. 597—Doctor vs. Cunninghan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2846—Goodman vs. Kaiser. 2872—Simpson vs. Auker. 2853—Ferrando vs. Amato. 2934—Sullivan vs. Sullivan. 3008—Hagg vs. Brown. 2983—Cooper vs. Matthews. 2935—Ernst vs. Brouwer.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Bauer vs. Grunwald—William C. Holbrook. Wymen vs. Hard—Francis L. Donohue. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Egan—John H. Judge. Coe vs. Ketcham—Clarence W. Francis. Matter of Clowes—Edward T. Donnelly. Merchants' National Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company—John H. Judge. Moses vs. Bower—John E. Ward. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Sullivan—Harold M. Smith.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—James Williams vs. Thomas Fitzgerald—James Williams. Henry Cougar vs. C. A. Mann & Co.—John T. Lester. American Savings Bank vs. Robert E. Divey—A. E. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS.—Bischoff, J.—Anna Stern vs. Timothy J. Shea—Jacob Larsch.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—David M. Kohler vs. Thomas O'Connell—William M. Bennett. New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Cornelius Stokem—John H. Rogan.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—E. M. Cullom, J.

Nos. 128, 93, 163, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 67, 189, 190, 80, 121, 97, 184.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

Nos. 372½, 336, 1366, 361, 812, 549, 224, 1363, 139, 1465, 1479, 188, 151, 211.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 62, 149, 53.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estate of Adam Bischof. Julia Harvey, (formerly Julia Lavelle,) Mary Walsh, Isaac Henderson, Otto Gillig, Louisa Dudgeon, Mary Louisa Tompkins, Frederick S. Thompson, Adolph J. Karutz, Samuel McLean, Edmund V. Corlies, Maria L. Hines, Diedrick Borcherding, Emily L. Miller, William Beard, Amelia Muller, Henry J. Van Dyke, and Joseph Tillman. Revocation letters administration Christina Gilman. Administration, Margaret A. Connolly. The guardianship of Frank Mandel. The estate of Susan Blend, Frederick J. Blend, Jane Wilson, Edward Baker. The will of Mary Laird. The inventory of David Woods. No contested calendar.

DID DUGAN OF SALEM COMMIT SUICIDE?

The Insurance Companies Say He Did and Refuse to Pay Policies.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—At the next term of the Supreme Court a number of cases brought by the executors of James Dugan of Salem against various life insurance companies are likely to come up unless a private settlement is previously reached.

Dugan died in June, 1893. He had been a wealthy leather manufacturer, but had met with large losses in investments in Chattanooga, and had failed. After his death it was found that he was carrying life insurance aggregating more than $300,000. Nearly all the policies had been taken out within a short time previous to his death, and many of the companies refused to pay, alleging that Dugan had committed suicide, and that the policies had been procured with intent to defraud the companies. There were sixteen suits in all, and the amounts claimed made a total of $315,000.

The suits were the subject of negotiations, and it appears by the records of the court that ten of them have been settled. The policies not paid are in the National Life of Vermont, $15,000; Equitable of New-York, $50,000; Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J., $25,000; Northwestern Mutual, $25,000, and Aetna, $10,000. These companies allege fraud, and the Equitable sets up the defense that Dugan not only committed suicide soon after taking out a policy, but that he made false statements in his application as to the amount of insurance he was then carrying.

Mgr. Satolli Is Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Archbishop Satolli said to-night that it was true that Dr. McGlynn had written a letter to Archbishop Corrigan, asking to be assigned to a parish in the Diocese of New-York.

Mgr. Satolli also said he had received a very kindly letter from Dr. McGlynn, informing him of the matter, and expressing confidence that he would be restored to the diocese within a short time. The Apostolic Delegate is very much pleased now that the McGlynn-Corrigan controversy is to be brought to a close, as he has all along been working to that end.

Foglia Committed to the Tombs.

Bernardi Foglia, who is charged with having killed his wife, Primativa, at 592 Columbus Avenue, Nov. 19, was brought to the Coroners' office yesterday.

Foglia denied that he killed his wife. He said she committed suicide, and that he fled because he was terrified by the circumstances of her death.

Coroner Schultze committed Foglia to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He refused to make a statement to the Coroner.

HER MIND WEAKENED BY YEARS

Committee of Person and Estate Will Care for Mrs. Harrison and Her Valuable Property.

Mrs. Margaret A. Harrison, who has boarded for several years at 22 East Twentieth Street, and whose daughter, Mrs. Georgiana H. Salter, wife of William T. Salter of 36 West Nineteenth Street, alleged that she was insane, was declared yesterday afternoon by a Sheriff's jury in the Supreme Court to be an incompetent person, who was, by reason of infirmity, brought on by advancing years, incapable of managing herself or her property.

The case was one of very few which have been tried under an act of the last session of the Legislature, under which any person may be brought for a hearing as to alleged incapacity. The proceedings are practically the same as those in cases of lunacy, but the insane asylum as a place of detention is eliminated.

The commission that heard Mrs. Harrison's case was appointed by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and consisted of Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Henry F. Sayers, and Edward J. McGuire.

Her personal estate, worth $102,568.90 a year, and her real estate, worth $20,500, by the decision of the jury remains for her own use. The income is about $5,000 a year. Justice O'Brien will soon appoint a committee of her person and estate.

The only contention on the part of Mrs. Harrison's counsel was as to her sanity. It was practically conceded that she was incompetent to manage her affairs. She was put on the stand, and answered with considerable intelligence many of the questions asked by counsel and Commissioners. She did not care to tell about her money, and seemed to think somebody was trying to get it away from her.

She is handsome for a woman of eighty-two. She is feeble, and had to be assisted to the witness chair. Her memory of names and faces was very weak. She has been in the Long Island Home at Amityville, but she does not know it. She told the jury she was staying at a hotel near a lunatic asylum, but that the lunatics were quiet and did not annoy her.

She told of her travels abroad, and pointed to Col. Taliaferro of her counsel, who, she said, bore a strong resemblance to Henry Clay, whom she had known well. She had managed her property, she said, except at short intervals.

Mrs. Harrison was asked if she would go with her daughter when she left the court, and she answered "No!" as emphatically as her feeble voice would allow.

She was taken back to Amityville, whence she will be removed as soon as the committee of her person and estate is appointed.

A case that is being heard under the same act of the Legislature is that of Mrs. Barbara Widmayer, widow of George Widmayer, to manage the large estate left by her husband. The case was heard in the Supreme Court late yesterday afternoon.

It is alleged by the granddaughter of Mrs. Widmayer that, while the old lady is not insane, she is, by reason of her advanced age, incapable of taking care of her property.

Dr. Allan McLean Hamilton testified that, while Mrs. Widmayer was well preserved for her age, and placid, he considered that she was of unsound mind, but not insane. He did not think she took into account the gravity of the proceedings. It was his opinion that, while she was not an imbecile from a medical standpoint, she was what is known in law as an imbecile.

The doctor testified that the old lady suffered from loss of memory, and that her mind was in a weak condition, not by reason of disease, but because it was worn out. He believed, under certain circumstances, she might be imposed upon and swindled out of her property. It was the opinion of the doctor that Mrs. Widmayer is not competent to care for herself or her property.

Another hearing will be had Friday.

VERY BADLY BITTEN BY HIS WATCH DOG

Mr. Hageman's Newfoundland Would Not Let His Master into the House.

George Hageman, fifty years old, a carpenter living at the corner of East Broadway and Lloyd Street, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, is a patient in the Kings County Hospital, because of an encounter with his pet watch dog.

The dog is of the Newfoundland species, and was on duty guarding the Hageman home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Hageman returned home.

As the master attempted to get into the house, the dog jumped upon him. He tore the flesh from his master's right cheek, bit him on the arms and legs, and rent his clothing into shreds.

Mr. Hageman managed to fight his way to the fence. He got outside and closed the gate. The dog tried to jump the fence, but failed each time. Mr. Hageman then went to the Twenty-fourth Precinct Station House, and from there was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Hageman refused to have the dog shot, as he had proved his ability to care for the Hageman household. "He evidently mistook me for a burglar," said the injured man.

A Lawyer Sues Dr. Mary Dixon-Jones.

Stephen C. Baldwin, who was counsel for Dr. Mary Dixon-Jones during her suit for libel against a Brooklyn newspaper, is suing his former client, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover $6,000 for services rendered during the trial, which resulted in her defeat. Her lawyer asked Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for leave to secure an amended answer.

Justice Cullen took the papers and reserved his decision.

Only $500,000 Gold Withdrawn.

Gold drafts at the Sub-Treasury yesterday reached $500,000, with notice that $250,000 additional would be taken. There will be no shipment until Saturday. Yesterday's withdrawal was avowedly for local account, but it was understood that the bank vaults would receive only the coin that shippers might put aside in making their selections of fine gold to send abroad. The Treasury gold reserve, counting the $250,000 engaged, is below $91,000,000.

To Build the Submarine Boat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Herbert has decided to build the submarine boat authorized by Congress several years ago, and has ordered the contract to be drawn at once, in order that the vessel may be completed and ready for experiments before the end of next year. The design of John P. Holland of Newark, N. J., has been definitely adopted, and it is expected that the vessel will be built at Newport News, Va.

Letter Carrier Sentenced for Theft.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, Letter Carrier John Huebner of 429 West Fifty-fourth Street pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling a letter containing four one-dollar bills addressed to The Catholic World. He was sentenced to eighteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary at hard labor.

Venezuelan Claim Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Baron H. von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, has been invited to become the third member of the Venezuelan Claims Commission, the Netherlands Government having declined to allow its Minister, Mr. de Weckerlin, to serve on the commission.

TO BE TRIED FOR WIFE MURDER

The Killing of Mrs. Becker by Her Husband Last Month on the Livingston Place, at Tivoli.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Justice Gaynor, who is holding Circuit Court in Poughkeepsie this week, has ordered a special panel of 150 jurors to attend court to-morrow, when the case of the people against Charles Becker, indicted for murder in the first degree, will be called for trial.

Becker is a German and was for several years employed as head gardener by Gerald Redmond on the Livingston place, at Tivoli. He had the reputation of being a temperate, industrious man, and was given entire charge of the Livingston mansion during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Redmond in Europe. He had a beautiful wife, and, when the news was spread on Wednesday, Nov. 7, that he had murdered her by shooting her in the breast with a shotgun, there was intense excitement in the neighborhood where the crime was committed.

Becker, after killing his wife, went down stairs under the room where the undertaker laid her body out for burial and slept there until the next morning, when he gave himself up to the officers. There was

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Canadian Pacific's Fight for Its Differential Rate.

OTHER ROADS WISH TO LIMIT ITS SCOPE

An Effort to Draw the Differential Line at Buffalo and Toronto—General Railroad Matters.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Another snag was struck by the transcontinental lines to-day in the discussion of what territory the Canadian Pacific differential which has been agreed upon shall apply to. General Passenger Agent McNichols is holding out for a differential in all territory as far as London, Ontario, while the other roads declare that the line shall be drawn at Buffalo and Toronto. They claim that if they allow a differential in territory south of New-York the invasion will extend to Detroit, and they would as soon allow the differential in Chicago territory and be done with it.

The immigrant committee was not able to do any work to-day, as Mr. McNichols was engaged in discussing the differential question. He is now in the attitude of the juror who holds out against the other eleven, and will eventually be compelled to yield.

The Western Classification Committee has practically decided to put agricultural implements back in the third class, on account of the protests of dealers. The committee did not want to yield the point, but tremendous pressure was brought to bear.

There will be a meeting of Presidents of lines in the Central Traffic Association territory in New-York next Friday. They will consider the violation of the Buffalo agreement and the formation of a passenger pool which the passenger agents have been unable to effect.

AN ANNUAL PASS BOOK.

Significant Change in the Form of the Wagner Company's Passes.

A new style of annual pass has been issued by the Wagner Palace Car Company for the year 1895. Instead of the usual numbered card, containing the name of the person to whom the pass is given, a book containing forty-eight trip coupons is issued, the name of the recipient being written on the inside page of the cover. This change in the style of the Wagner Company's annual pass is designed chiefly to prevent mistakes in the returns of the palace car conductors.

Under the old system the conductor was required to make an entry of the number on each annual pass presented by a passenger. It is understood that errors have occurred in reporting the numbers of certain passes when such passes were not used.

A palace car conductor disposed to be dishonest might find it difficult to resist the temptation to pocket an occasional cash fare, and return instead the number of an annual pass, which he had previously seen and felt certain was not just then in use. The change in the form of the annual passes removes this temptation.

Want an Agreement Abrogated.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 19.—Arguments were begun in the United States Court yesterday upon the application of the receivers of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad for permission to abrogate the joint trackage agreement with the Rio Grande Company for the use of its tracks between Pueblo and Trinidad, and for an order of the court authorizing the receivers to build an independent line between the points named. As outlined in the arguments of Attorney John S. Wise of New-York, who represents the Organization Committee of the road and its bondholders to the extent of $5,000,000, it is proposed to secure an order from the court permitting the cancellation of the contract with the Rio Grande, and the issuing of receivers' certificates for the construction of the new road. The certificates are to be made a first lien on all the property of the Gulf system, with the exception of that portion covered by Colorado Central bonds.

Norfolk and Southern.

The annual report of the Directors of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad for the year ended June 30 has just been issued. The gross earnings were $435,383, the operating expenses and taxes $297,824, and the net earnings $137,558. Four quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. each were paid during the year, and six passenger and freight stations were erected, leaving a cash balance of $18,915.

The Directors of this company are Watson B. Dickerman, Walter S. Johnston, William G. Dominick, John G. Moore, Henry Sampson, Alex. T. Van Nest, Cornelius N. Hoagland, and John W. Simpson, all of New-York, and Dean Sage of Albany. Mr. Dickerman is President.

Maine Central Meeting.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 19.—The annual meeting of the Maine Central Railroad was held at 2:15 this afternoon. President Wilson was in the chair, and 34,405 votes were represented. The old Board of Directors was re-elected entire as follows, all unanimous, except W. G. Davis, a few votes being taken from him and cast for Thomas P. Shaw:

Franklin A. Wilson, Bangor; Payson Tucker, Portland; Lucius Tuttle, Boston; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; Lewis Cass Ledyard, New-York; George M. Pullman, Chicago; Henry M. Whitney, Boston; Henry R. Reed, Boston; William G. Davis, Portland; J. S. Ricker, Portland; Thomas W. Hyde, Bath; John Ware, Waterville; Francis W. Hill, Exeter, Me.

A new code of by-laws was adopted, and it was voted to hold the annual meetings hereafter the third Wednesday in October. Franklin A. Wilson was re-elected President, Payson Tucker Vice President, and Josiah H. Drummond Clerk.

Union Pacific Legislation.

WASHINGTON Dec. 19.—Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway, appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railways this afternoon and urged that the legislation formulated by the committee at the last session be brought before the House at an early day. Mr. Anderson is understood to have intimated that if the Reilly bill were amended in several particulars it would doubtless be acceptable to the Government. Chairman Reilly was thereupon instructed again to ask Speaker Crisp to give the committee a day for the consideration of the measure.

Mr. Wanamaker's Reply.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker to-night mailed his letter of reply to Henry Clews, giving his answer to the request of the New-York stockholders of the Reading Railroad to allow his name to be voted for President at the coming annual election of the company. Mr. Wanamaker declined to say what the nature of his reply was.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Boston railroad men say that the longest and heaviest regular passenger train run in this country is the night Pullman from Boston to Bangor, over the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine. This train consists of thirteen cars—three Pullmans, two ordinary coaches, a smoker, a second-class car, two mail cars, two express cars, and two baggage cars.

—J. M. Chesbrough, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, has been appointed one of the arbitrators to whom will be referred the differential dispute between the Grand Trunk and Nickel Plate. The other arbitrators are General Passenger Agent Hall of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and W. R. Busenbark.

—Judge Goff, in the United States Circuit Court, in Richmond, on Tuesday, discharged Foster and Huidekoper as receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and confirmed the sales of Richmond and Danville property recently made. The Messrs. Foster and Huidekoper tendered their resignations.

—Vice President Harahan of the Illinois Central is quoted as saying that that company will assume the management of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern as soon as the litigation in the Kentucky Court of Appeals can be settled and the receivership terminated.

—Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific, says less than 5 per cent. of the traffic over their lines is between American points. Yet the Canadian Pacific demanded 25 per cent. of the immigrant business out of New-York.

—One lot of $50,000 of Delaware and Hudson 7 per cent. bonds was sold at auction in the New-York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday, and brought 146¾. This is 2¾ above the best previously-quoted price.

—According to the reports submitted by the railroads in Ohio to the State Railroad Commissioner, not a passenger was killed by a railroad accident in that State during the year ending Nov. 15.

—Since the 1st of last July the Southern Railway Company has spent more than $100,000 for new steel rails. The company now has the money in bank for its January interest.

—Frank S. Gannon has been appointed General Manager of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, the office of General Superintendent having been abolished.

—The St. Paul Road is to be equipped with a new block signal system, which has been on trial in Milwaukee, Wis., for two years.

—W. L. Devine, formerly with the Big Four system, has become Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

—George B. Beale has been appointed Assistant Engineer of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—Vanderbilt Presidents will meet in this city to-day to consider the question of dividends, and other matters.

—John Harrigan succeeds J. F. Sechler as Master Mechanic of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, has returned from his trip South.

—Charles F. Mayer was yesterday re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., has been re-elected President of the Peoria and Pekin Union Railroad.

—President Caldwell of the Lake Shore Road is in this city.

PHILIP'S SWAMP FIGHT COMMEMORATED

New-York State Society of Colonial Wars Has Its Third General Court.

The third general court and business meeting of the New-York State Society of Colonial Wars was held at the Waldorf last evening. The meeting commemorated the two hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the famous swamp fight in King Philip's war of 1675, when the colonists defeated their Indian foes.

An election of officers and members of various committees was held. The following officers were elected: Deputy Governor—James M. Varnum; Lieutenant Governor—T. J. Oakley Rhinelander; Secretary—Howard Pell; Deputy Secretary—Philip Rhinelander; Treasurer—Arthur M. Hatch; Registrar—Frederick E. Haight; Historian—S. Victor Constant; Chancellor—Abraham R. Lawrence; Surgeon—F. Le Roy Satterlee; Chaplain—The Rev. Alexander Hamilton; Gentlemen of the Council (to serve three years)—Edward de Peyster Livingston, Charles H. Pond, and John T. Wainwright; Committee on Admissions—David A. Clarkson, William G. Davies, James B. Metcalf, James F. Ruggles, James H. Townsend, Courtland Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and J. N. De R. Whitehouse; Committee on Historical Documents—Edward F. De Lancey, Charles Isham, William G. Verplanck, Gouverneur M. Smith, and Abraham B. Valentine; Committee on Installation and Stewards of the Society—Frederick H. Betts, Henry C. Swords, F. Diodate Thompson, Henry G. Trevor, and William P. Wainwright, Jr.

A paper on the war of 1675 was read by the Rev. Mr. Bodge, Chaplain of the Massachusetts society. The various reports of the officers and standing committees were read and approved. A collation was served after the business meeting.

SAYS THAT HE CONFESSED UNDER DURESS

Blixt Will Repudiate His Story of the Murder of Miss Ging.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 19.—R. R. Odell, attorney for Claus Blixt, the Ging murderer, declared this morning that Blixt had never made a confession.

When pressed for an explanation of this assertion, in view of the repeated statements alleged to have been made by the prisoner to Mayor Eustis, Chief of Police Smith, Sheriff Ege, Anderson, and the jailors, Odell reiterated his assertion that Blixt had never made a confession, and that he would make none. Mr. Odell added, by way of explanation, that when admissions were wrung from Blixt at the now famous inquisition the man was thrown into a condition of terror by constant threats of physical violence. The attorney states that Blixt made some admissions, because he was told that he would certainly be lynched if he did not confess, and that all sorts of illegal and disreputable means were used to make him confess.

This attitude of the defense seems to indicate that when placed on trial the prisoner will entirely ignore his statements made in jail.

Good Government Club A's Work.

Good Government Club A of the Twenty-first Assembly District has elected to its Board of Trustees Alexander Maitland, Max J. Lissauer, and James R. Burnet. James R. Burnet has also been elected Secretary of the club, in place of A. L. Gutman, resigned. The Secretary's office has been removed to the clubhouse, 722 Lexington Avenue, where all communications should be addressed.

Club A now employs as Assistant Secretary H. S. Kimball, who devotes all his time to the work of the club and its various committees. The Assistant Secretary may be found at the clubhouse every afternoon and evening by those desiring to apply for membership or seeking information concerning the club.

Board of Education's Meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday a letter was received from Charles C. Wehrum, explaining the incident of Miss Grace Dodge's alleged reference to immorality in the public schools. He said Miss Dodge had been misrepresented. A letter was also received from the Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs, calling attention to the fact that School Trustees McIntyre, McLaughlin, and Wieland were not residents of the wards from which they were appointed.

A Dinner to Mr. Milholland.

John E. Milholland was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Empire Association, at Mouquin's, in Fulton Street, last night. About forty were present.

Speeches were made by James B. McGarrey, Silas Brink, George W. McCaddin, Arthur F. Bowers, T. V. Powderly, and Warren C. Brown.

Governor-elect Morton in Town.

Governor-elect Morton was in the city yesterday for a time, returning to Rhinecliffe late in the afternoon.

Among his visitors were ex-Senator Platt, Warner Miller, and J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Fassett urged the appointment of Dr. Daniel Lewis of this city to be Health Officer of this port.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

There are often seen in the streets truckmen who ornament their harness with a number of bone or ivory rings. This method of horse decoration is of remote antiquity. There is numismatic evidence that the ancient Britons used connecting metal links between the straps which formed the harness of their war horses. There is a coin which shows a saddle secured by girths, and there are several of them. The straps on the shoulders and haunches of the horse have rings on them. The Etruscans certainly used bronze rings on their horse trappings. The descendants of the Latin race, as the Spanish Mexicans, long ago used the iron ring in securing their saddle girths. Excepting for a martingale, Anglo-Saxons have little use for metal rings in harness, but the imitative faculty in decoration exists to-day in these ivory rings for harness.

***

Land communication with the Chaldeans and the countries east of them requires no argument to prove, and there is every reason to suppose that they traded with the Indies. Mr. Sayce points out that they called a certain stuff "Sividhu," the satin of the Old Testament, which must have been of Indian origin. Their inscriptions tell of an island, Nituk, or Dilmun, in the Persian Gulf, which is the Bahrein of to-day. The Biblical land of Ophir, known to the Chaldeans, it is reasonable to suppose was situated on the Persian Gulf. Somewhere, probably Gervah, was a Chaldean port on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf, whence were derived salt, myrrh, and aromatic spices. Did Chaldean ships go further? Describing the African coast, did Chaldeans work gold mines there?

***

Mr. S. S. Buckman in The Nineteenth Century, in tracing man from the monkey or lemur, dwells particularly on the furrow which exists on the upper lip. In the infant the furrow is strongly marked. From the evolutionists' point of view, Mr. Buckman says: "It is one of the most remarkable characters of the face." If not so distinct in the monkey, it is strongly accentuated in the lemur. In some of the lemurs the lips are split in two, each part being capable of a separate motion. "We call such a divided lip "a hare lip." Did our remotest ancestors possess these two distinct upper lips? There being in time no use for this divided lip, did they grow together? Mr. Buckman, in his anthropological researches, is rather hard on the baby. Your cherub, he writes, always has distended cheeks. He is sacrilegious enough to insist that baby cheeks are nothing more than the vestiges of the food pouches, and that the Cercopithecus, quite a lively monkey, has just the same cheek pouches.

***

If man at the very beginning was hirsute, when did he afterward yearn to get rid of at least a portion of his hair? That brings us down at once to shaving. At first the hairs on the jaws and chin must have been plucked out singly. Could a process of this kind, carried out during immeasurable periods, have produced a comparatively beardless race, as are our Indians? If man shaved first with a shell or a bit of flint, his sufferings must have been intense. Prehistoric men in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Italy used bronze razors, for we find them to-day. Generally these razors had a tang, with a hole in the tang, so that they could be suspended. The razors are rounded on the edge, and resemble in shape those of the Chinese.

***

In the writing of history it often comes about that the subjects treated have much to do with the survival of the fittest. The Moltke law of war follows the evolutionist and is the despair of the sentimentalist. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, in "The Winning of the West," writes that "many good persons seem prone to speak of all wars of conquest as necessarily evil." The mistake is to judge wars in a general way. "Each case or set of cases must be judged by itself." All the difference lies in the race of the conquerors. A cultured, gentle, moral race may be worsted by a brutal one, because the first has through overrefinement lost its fighting qualities. Then it deserves its fate. As Mr. Roosevelt shows, there are periods of human agony, but they are "the birth pangs of a new and vigorous people." Teutonic conquest has bettered the world, while Tartar victories have not. The instinct of a race means everything—and it is a quantity often overlooked. In millions of millions of years from now such race instincts may still hold to their adamantine types, giving their positive impress on the page of the world's history. We tire about heredity, and yet it exercises for the good or the bad a decided influence.

***

A Peruvian mummy, possessing special interest, has been recently unwrapped by the experts of the Museum of Natural History in New-York. What is particularly notable in this mummy is not that it is so old, but that it represents the union of the past and the present. On the mummy was found the leaflet of a Spanish book. This page when studied will give about the time when the man was embalmed. There is an immense amount of ancient material inclosed within the wrappings. How to stow away an infinite number of articles with the mummy in the smallest possible space must have been one of the Peruvian embalmers' special arts. The idea that the departed would want in the realm he was to reach an extensive outfit of worldly things is apparent. Very properly, Mr. Bandelier, who found this particular mummy, will write a detailed account of it, and the objects with which it was surrounded.

***

Adolf Erman brings out the fact conspicuously that the ancient Egyptians rarely did anything without having a scribe present. Documentary evidence they seemed to be always requiring. Erman calls it "a mania for writing." No matter how trivial was the transaction, a man with the split reed was apparently present, and took lengthy notes. If the cattle were paraded, their number was stated, and maybe their condition. If they were fed, the measures of corn were inscribed. Generally, like the careful shorthand writer of to-day, who has one pencil in his hand and another in his pocket, ready sharpened, the Egyptian reporter had a reed in one hand, and the other pen was behind his ear.

***

The making of ornaments, the artistic influence, according to our methods of reasoning, are brought about much by individuality and partly by the requirements of others. We suppose, then, that aesthetic productivity is a resultant of leisure. If this be the case, how account for the clever aesthetic work of what we believe to be the handiwork of man when he was a cave dweller in the Paleolithic time? In one bit of engraved line work, men are depicted engaged in the chase of wild horses. One animal has been killed, because his feet are seen sticking up and visible above a certain line, which must be a grass line. Prof. Alfred Mayer of the Stevens Institute gives a perfectly rational reason for the primitive artist thus posing his dead game. The solution is drawn from Prof. Mayer's own sportsman's experience. An antelope or deer is shot to-day in a grass-grown prairie. If the animal was left recumbent when dead, and the hunter, in pursuit of other game, left his dead antelope as it fell, he would have great difficulty in finding it again. He raises up its legs, propping them up somehow, and at once they are visible at quite a distance above the grass line. Then the primitive artist was truthful, and not an impressionist.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ONLY A FEW SALES REPORTED BY BROKERS YESTERDAY.

A House in West Thirty-fourth Street Brings $60,000—Several West Side Dwellings Disposed Of.

The four-story brownstone dwelling, 144 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, has been sold by Rosa R. Stratton at $60,000.

Messrs. Foster & Livingston have sold to George D. Hencken, at $42,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 22 West Eighty-second Street, 22 by 60 by 102.2.

Mr. Patrick Farley has sold to a Mr. Hess at about $38,000 the four-story dwelling, 52 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 58 by 100.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have sold to a Mr. Hoebermann, at $16,500, the five-story brick flat, 12 Morton Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Watkins Brothers have sold to the Rev. Henry Dixon Jones, rector of the Church of the Intercession, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 439 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 18.6 by 52 by 112.6. This is the fifth sale out of a row of eight recently finished by the Messrs. Watkins.

Mr. William Buhler has sold to Vincent C. King the four-story dwelling, 49 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Messrs. D. Kempner & Son have sold to T. Morgan, at $20,000, the four-story brick building, 390 Eight Avenue, 20 by 100.

The committee appointed to prepare rules for the proposed Board of Registered Real Estate Brokers met yesterday afternoon to discuss a draft of those suggested. This committee consists of Ferdinand Fish, Chairman, and Messrs. Frank R. Houghton, William H. Folsom, Frank Yoran, Edward Ashforth, and Douglas Robinson.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition at $1,500 to William Duncanson, the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100. To Timothy Donovan, he sold at $4,912.50 the plot, 124.10 by 100, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. Richard V. Harnett offered the four-story brownstone dwelling, 17 West Ninety-sixth Street, which is mortgaged for $26,500. No bid was made for it. The same is true of a plot on the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and of about thirty-three lots at Walton Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The dwelling at 142 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was bid in at $4,900.

To-day's auction sales, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, east side of Forest Avenue, 17.75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 18.33 by 95, two-story frame building, with store. Due on judgment, $2,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,509 and $9,725, respectively.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, David Thomson referee, 468 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,825.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Arthur Sweeney, referee, 181 Madison Street, north side, 289.11½ feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $31,655.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John B. Mayo, referee, Bathgate Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,320.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George Bell, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 59.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 27 by 95, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $10,540.

At 59 Liberty Street—By John T. Boyd, executors' sale, 93 Lexington Avenue, east side, 49.4½ feet south of Twenty-seventh Street, 24.0¾ by 95, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Freeman Street, south side, 75 feet east of Vyse Avenue, by Marie Tolberg of Lane Avenue, near Barry Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,300.

No. 145 Baxter Street, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store, by Mary H. Wilcox; cost, $300.

No. 17 Essex Street, alterations to five-story and basement brick tenement and store, by Louis Haber; cost, $150.

No. 302 Broadway and 84 Duane Street, alterations to stores of five-story brick buildings, by estate of William Astor; cost, $900.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Jacob Cole sold, to William S. Lambert, at $14,800, the three-and-one-half-story brownstone dwelling 854 Carroll Street, south side, 261.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 80.5 by 22 by 79.5.

Permits have been granted for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

South Second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Hewes Street, two-story brick stable, 25 by 30; cost, $2,000. E. Ketcham & Co., owners.

Fenimore Street, north side, 525 feet east of Rogers Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 38; cost, $2,000. A. J. Radcliffe, owner.

Ocean Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Church Lane, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 36.8; cost, $3,500. Davenport & Reis, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

149TH ST, s s, 96.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 99.11x135; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Thomas Charlton..... $10

162D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x112.6; William W. Watkins and others to Henry D. Jones. 1

158TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, Boulevard, 75x199.10; Helen M. Schramm to Arnold H. E. Schramm. 1

HIGH BRIDGE AV, s s, 121.6 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 25x100; Edmund J. Conway and another to Mary Conway..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Joseph Steiner and wife to William E. Callender..... 13,500

MORNINGSIDE AV, s w corner of 119th St, 100.11x150; Henry J. Newton and wife to Thomas H. O'Connor, ex property and..... 1

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 100x75, and other property; Christian Fritz and wife to Louis Fessler..... 1

LOT 231, map of Section A, Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Lizzie A. McCone..... 1,400

LOT 233, same map; same to same. 1,400

LOT 232, same map; same to same. 1,400

LOT 234, same map; same to same. 1,400

CENTRAL OR ARTHUR AV, e s, lot 56, map of Upper Morrisania, 24th Ward; John Hoey and wife to Charles Pitchie..... 35,000

SAME property; Charles Pitchie and wife to Andrew Dettinger..... 3,300

51ST ST, 439 to 443 West; Ellsworth L. Striker, executor, to Alois Gutwillig 1,500

64TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.5; James G. Wallace and wife to Mary E. Cox..... 1

72D ST, n s, 598 ft e of Avenue A, 25x64.4; William D. Evans and wife to Henry Ottenberg..... 1

SAME property; same to same..... 1

72D ST, n s, 573 ft e of Avenue A, 25x64.4; same to Simon Ottenberg.. 1

123D ST, n s, 196.8 ft w of 4th Av, 19.5x100.11; William H. Willits and wife to Sumner R. Stone..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.10; Hannah O'Connor to Elizabeth Peetsch..... 10,000

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Abram Abrams and wife to Percy Levy..... 28,500

FOX ST, w s, 66.2 ft n of Home St, 50x irregular; Lyman Tiffany and wife to John Reinschmidt..... 1,200

136TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 125x99.11; Seymour P. Kurzman and wife and another to William E. Callender 1

126TH ST, 151 West; William E. Callender and wife to Seymour P. Kurzman and another..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88; leasehold; Samuel Cohn to Rudolph G. Salomon 1

MARKET ST, 23, and Henry St, 62; Same to same..... 1

BARROW ST., 77; Louise N. Osborne and husband to Harris Mandelbaum $1

1ST ST, n s, 39 ft e of Extra Place, 14x60x25x60; John J. McHugh and wife to George F. Johnson..... 1

HUDSON ST, 283 and 285; Winfield Tucker to Thomas Lelane and another, trustees, &c..... 1

4TH ST, n w corner of West 10th St, 29.7x88, one-half part; Meyer L. Sire and wife to Albert I. Sire..... 1

2D AV, 733; Sarah Holtz to Henry Levintan 1

27TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9; Charles Althof to William S. Patten 1

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Irene M. Baldwin to George Crawford..... 14,000

74TH ST, 305 West; Pheba C. Rapelye to Marianne G. Faulkner..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 84th St, 19.4x irregular; Richard G. Platt to William D. Duncan..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; William D. Duncan to E. Clifford Potter..... 1

68TH ST, s w corner of West End Av, 100x100.5; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Richard G. Platt..... 1

11TH AV, 896; Mary P. Krebs and husband to Lyman E. Crandall..... 30,000

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 208.6 ft n e of 163th St, 25x184.10; John F. Cahill to Annie M. Cahill..... 10

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100; C. Adelbert Becker and wife to James Kum.. 5,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75.11 ft n of Columbine St, 50.7x98.6x50x106.4; John Ryan to Bridget Ryan, administratrix..... 2,000

MECHANIC ST, n s, adjoining land of Patrick Rice, 37x80x37x86, and other property, 24th Ward; Thomas Eagleton to Carrie I. Fullgraff and another..... 500

NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 17 and 18, map of villa sites, Anthony estate, 24th Ward; John H. Droge and wife to Anne Winter..... 3,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 50x77.9x58.9x108.8; Joseph Calamari to Abby Runk 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BISLAND, Alfred V., and wife to James G. Bisland; s e s of Ogden Av, 75 ft s w of Union St, demand.. $2,000

CALLENDER, William E., to S. P. Kurzman and another; n s of 136th St, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years.... 3,000

CAVINATO, Guedetta, to Thomas H. Bauchle; n e corner of Bradhurst Av and 142d St, 1 year..... 15,000

CHARLTON, Thomas, and wife to Charles Bondy; s s of 149th St, 96.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 14,000

CALLENDER, William E., to Josef Steiner; n s of 136th St, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 3,375

DUNCAN, William D., to R. G. Platt, w s of West End Av, 83.4 ft n of 84th St, 2 years..... 2,000

DOLLARD, Patrick A., to M. L. Warren; s s of 35th St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000

FAY, Michael, and another to Mary A. Odell; s w corner of Pleasant Ay and 118th St, 5 years..... 10,000

FELDMANN, Joseph, and wife to George Ehret; n s of 71st St, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,000

FISSE, Mary, to John G. Wilson; n s of 13th St, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 1,000

GROSSMAN, Mary F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 131st St, s s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, Boulevard, 5 years..... 6,000

GARIBALDI, Giuseppe, and wife to Union Dime Savings Institution; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 3 years..... 10,000

JACKSON, Benjamin A., and another to George M. Miller and another, trustees; 620 Water St, 3 years 11,000

JOHNSTON, John, and wife, to S. D. Gifford, executor; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 139th St, 5 years... 7,500

JONES, Henry D., to Watkins Brothers; n s of 162d St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 2,000

JOHNSTON, Robert A., to H. B. Ball and others; 9 4-10 acres of land at Riverhead, 24th Ward, adjoining land of E. D. Randolph and other property, (three mortgages,) 1 year. 75,000

KENN, James, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Oakland Place, 124.6 ft e of Franklin Av, installments.... 4,080

LINDSLEY, Isabel C., and another to Alfred J. Taylor and another, trustees; s s of 123d St, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 6,000

McCONE, Lizzie A., to John M. Lincke; e s of Vyse Av, 154.7 n of Freeman St, (four mortgages,) 3 years 10,000

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 231 to 234, map of section A, Vyse estate, (four mortgages,) 1 year..... 3,350

NOYES, Charles, and wife to Addison Brown and others, executors; n w s of Nichols Place, Lot 516, map of Dyckman homestead, demand 1,000

McCULLOUGH, Maria, to Almira Godfrey; n s of 87th St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 2,000

MEYER, Charles, and another to John A. Steurer and another, executors; n s of 148th St, 150 ft e of Courtland Av, 3 years..... 4,000

MOORE, Alexander, to the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York; n s of 45th St, 151.9 ft e of 7th Av, 6 years 75,000

NOYES, Charles S., and wife to Jane E. Watkins; n w s of Nichols Place; Lot 516, map of Dyckman homestead, 3 years..... 4,500

NEUFFLER, George, and wife to Louise Starring; e s of 3d Av, 80.11 ft s of 113th St, 1 year..... 4,000

MEZEY, Bertha, to Henry P. Ansorge; 1,630 Avenue A, (third mortgage) 146

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Israel S. Tupler; s s of Barrow St, 175 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year..... 10,000

PERNETTI, Arsenio, and wife, to Giuseppe Lauritano and another; 78 Mulberry St, 1 year..... 1,000

RUNK, Abby, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s e s of Webster Av, 100 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year 1,000

SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to George A. Barker and another, executors, &c.; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 3 years. 25,000

SAME to John Lynch; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 3 years..... 25,000

WYATT, Grace, to L. G. Bloomingdale and another; s w corner of Lenox Av and 144th St, 3 years..... 75,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to Louis Benziger; e s of Pitt St, Lot 124, map of Isaac Clason, 5 years..... 25,000

SAME to Henry Dreyer; 60 Pitt St, 3 years..... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; Generoso Avallone against H. Lewis Cohn, owner and contractor $962

62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 100 ft front; Dominico Pelosa against Vincenzo Luchesie & Co., owners and contractors..... 1,300

CLINTON AV, n s, between 1st and 2d Sts, Lots 322 and 323; Rudolph Koenig against Charles F. Britton and others, owners; Martin R. Doremus, contractor..... 166

JEROME AV and Courtlandt Av, s e corner; O. Bergmark against F. & T. Dursie, owners; Frank Dursie, contractor 2,820

SAME PROPERTY; Church E. Gates & Co. against same owners; O. Bergmark, contractor 50

124TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 44.5 ft front; G. Anderson against Frederick B. Cole, contractor; Hannah S. Cole, owner..... 30

25TH ST, 227 to 231 East; Joseph W. Binney against Lewis Boch, owner; Michael Quinn, contractor.. 52

78TH ST and 2d Av, n w corner; same against James J. Benson, owner; same contractor..... 126

140TH ST, 547 and 549 East; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor..... 225

124TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 44.5 ft front; William Lohmeier and others against Frederick B. Cole, contractor; Hannah S. Cole, owner. 119

77TH ST, 170 West; Isidor H. Simpson against Jennie Caldwell, owner; James C. Caldwell contractor..... 79

61ST ST, 212 West; James M. Mapes against Charles Sachs, owner and contractor..... 51

WEST END AV, 207; Isidor H. Simpson against Margaret K. Douglass, owner; James S. Douglass, contractor 59

Public Hearings by the Mayor.

Mayor Gilroy will give a public hearing on Dec. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted on Tuesday, granting the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad permission to lay tracks through West Eighty-sixth Street, from Eighth to Tenth Avenue.

Two hours earlier there will be a hearing on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted on Tuesday, granting permission to hackmen to keep one cab in front of hotels and places of public amusement. It is generally believed that the Mayor will veto the resolution.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Low Interest
on choice Mortgage loans
charged by the
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Apply directly and save expense. A large amount to loan for Savings Bank account.
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N.Y.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

247 5th Av.
Beautifully-situated, sunny bachelor apartments to rent.

COLOR LINE DRAWN BY COTTON HANDLERS

The Ship Agents of New-Orleans Take a Stand for the Negro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—No cotton was moved on the wharves to-day, owing to a strike of white screwmen and stevedores. The trouble grows out of an attempt on the part of the ship agents to abolish the color line in the employment of labor along the river.

Several months ago all the white screwmen refused to work with colored labor, and the ship agents abandoned the negro. The white longshoremen took a similar step on their own account, and the ship agents yielded to them also. Several weak attempts were made to restore the negro to his old place on the levee, but he was driven off by force of arms.

Lately the ship agents have been holding consultations with the negro longshoremen. The latter have published a declaration that they would cut the price of work on the levee from 50 to 40 cents. The cotton people took advantage of this declaration, and announced that after yesterday they would employ longshoremen irrespective of color or membership in unions at the reduced price of 40 cents an hour.

The white longshoremen were at their posts at an early hour to-day, but would not go to work at the reduced wages. The white screwmen then qu

GREAT SALE OF COTTONS

Over $2,225,000 Worth of Domestic Goods Disposed of at Auction.

BUYERS FROM ALL THE BIG CITIES

The Surplus Stock of Ten Big Mills Brought About a Tenth Less Than Regular Market Prices.

More domestic cotton goods were sold at auction yesterday than at any preceding single sale. The goods belonged to ten mills of which Bliss, Fabyan & Co. are the agents. The auctioneers were Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, and the sale was held at their warerooms, 64 and 66 White Street. Over $2,225,000 worth of cottons were disposed of.

Buyers were present from all the jobbing and large retail houses in the country. About 500 of them penned the auctioneer in one corner of the big room. The auctioneer, his two assistants, and Mr. Bliss stood on a small high box in the corner. As many of the buyers as could find seats gathered in rows around them. Further back men stood or perched themselves on show tables and dry goods cases.

Before the sale began, Mr. Bliss announced that, although the amount of goods offered was bigger than ever before at an auction sale, buyers should not be afraid of overloading the country with cottons, because his firm, as agents of the ten biggest mills in the country, had frequently sold 50,000 packages in six weeks, while only 27,000 packages were to be sold there.

He said that a credit of four months from March 1, 1895, would be given.

The auctioneer started right in on the first lot, and for a few minutes after 10 o'clock until after 6 o'clock, with only half an hour intermission for lunch, there was as much discord and confusion as when "sugar" slumps or "whisky" goes down rapidly on the Stock Exchange. Strident tenor voices mingled with the harsh roar of basses, and through it all the auctioneer swiftly repeated the bids and importuned a raise.

The samples were displayed on a high ledge at the side of the room. Nobody looked at them. The descriptions in the catalogues were sufficient for the alert buyers who, having served time in the kindergarten class known as "drummers," had matriculated at the high school of commercial life.

"Lot 307!" shouted the auctioneer's assistant.

"How much am I bid?" cried the auctioneer.

Usually a bid was immediately forthcoming. If not, the auctioneer got impatient.

"Well—well—what are we here for? Start it up! Start it! How much? How much?" To hear him one would suppose that if those present did not bid there would be some kind of a catastrophe.

"Now, how much?" impatiently.

"Nine cents for all," shouted a buyer for a big house.

"Nine, and I'm bid nine—nine for all—for all, f'r all, f'rall—nine—nine—nine—ni—ni—ni-ni-ni! Who says nine and an eighth?"

"Eighth," said somebody, waving his hand.

"Nine and an eighth I'm bid—over here, before you—nine and an eighth over here, on this side—before you, Sir—nine and an eighth, an eighth, an eighth, a-neighth, a-neighth, an-ate, an-ate, a-nate, anateanate-anate!"

"Quarter!"

"And a quarter! A quarter, a quarter, a-quater-a-quater-a-water -a-water-a-water-awater, a quarter! Do I hear five-eighths? Five-eighths, fi-eights, fi-eights, fi-ates, fi-ates, fatesfatesfates! Sold to Jordan Marsh. How many, Marsh?"

fates, fatesfatesfates! Sold to Jordan Marsh, How many, Marsh?"

"Five cases."

There might have been fifty cases in the lot. The other buyers were privileged to to take as many as they wanted at the price at which Marsh bought. Twenty men would spring to their feet and wave their hands at the auctioneer, holding up one finger or three or five, indicating how many cases they wanted, shouting the number at the same time.

"Five!" "Three!" "Four!" "Ten!" "One!" "Look this way—one!" "Here, over here—one!" "Over here, over here—one!"

The men who wanted one always shouted the loudest and waved their hands most frantically. One man always roared something which sounded like "Hoch!" and the auctioneer would give him one. Then the man would wave his hands more frantically and roar more loudly, "Hoch!" He meant "two," but the auctioneer always gave him one when he roared "Hoch!"

How the auctioneer remembered what firms every man in that wild, gesticulating, noisy crowd represented was the wonderful thing of the sale. But he did.

"Tefft Weller five, Sweetser three, Marston one, Dry Goods Union one, McMullen two, Hunt ten, Marshall Field, five, and Claflin takes the rest!"

Claflin "took the rest" a great many times. It was the biggest buyer at the sale.

When the auctioneer could not remember a buyer's firm, which was a sure thing, he would shrug his shoulders with disgust, as if he were about to call himself some terrible name or anathematize his memory.

But there was no shrugging of shoulders when the sale was over. Everybody—sellers, buyers, and auctioneers—seemed to be pleased with the outcome. There were 27,000 packages disposed of at an average of about $85 a package, making the total $2,295,000. This is an estimate. The exact figures could not be given last night. At the next biggest sale only 18,000 packages were disposed of.

Inquiry among buyers showed that it was estimated that the goods sold at about 10 per cent. below the regular price.

"But," said one of them, "this is 10 per cent. below the price at which the goods could not be sold."

"Well," said a member of the auctioneer firm, "the mills invited the buyers to come here and make their own prices. The sale has been a great success."

It was reported that the price of cotton had advanced on the strength of the disposal of the mills' surplus stock, but the quotations showed that the market was very quiet.

Mr. Wilmerding said while the sale was going on that the goods were going at below the regular market price.

"The trouble has been," he said, "that for various reasons, chiefly the financial depression, buyers have been very slow in making purchases at the mills. Consequently the mills decided to have this auction sale. No, the goods are going very well, as well as the mills expected."

"How do the prices compare with the regular market price?"

"They range from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. lower. But the mills would be willing to sell the goods at these auction prices at private sale. It has seemed that buyers were afraid to take hold of the goods until they got here together. Now, you can see for yourself, they are fighting to get them at the same prices they could get at the mills."

The mills whose goods were sold are the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Laconia, Otis, Columbian, Thorndike, Androscoggin, Warren, Palmer, Boston Duck, and Cordis.

Among the firms which had representatives at the sale were the H. B. Claflin Company, Tefft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., E. Ridley & Sons, S. Steinfeld & Co., Walter L. Howell, H. S. Hart, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., W. W. Marston, M. Hornburger, Fred Gaunt, Berliner Brothers, Hilton, Hughes & Co., F. Bacharach, Dry Goods Union, M. Lowenstein, K. Mandell, C. B. Rouss, Bernheim, Dreyfus & Co., James A. Hearn & Sons, and Samuels & Cutler, of New-York, and A. D. Matthews & Sons, of Brooklyn.

Doughten, Wilkins & Co., Hall, Swoyer, Glase & Co., Howett, Warner & Co., Hood, Foulkrod & Co., C. R. McMullen & Co., Sharpless Brothers, Strawbridge & Clothier, J. H. Long & Co., Folwell Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia.

Tregellas, Hertel & Co., W. T. Biedler & Co., D. Holliday & Co., Hurst, Purnell & Co., S. Kann, Sons & Co., D. Miller & Co., Pearre Brothers & Co., Seliger & Newman, Strauss Brothers, R. M. Sutton & Co., B. Cohen & Sons, Selz Brothers of Baltimore.

Bradford, Thomas & Co., Boston Dry Goods Company, Chatman, Kendal & Dansell, Farley, Harvey & Co., Jordan, Marsh & Co., C. F. Honey & Co., Shepard, Norwell & Co., Wilson, Larrabee & Co., Wheeler, Blodgett & Co., Houghton & Dutton of Boston.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, S. C. Davis & Co., Rice, Stix & Co., H. T. Simon, Gregory Dry Goods Company of St. Louis.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Marshall Field & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Joseph Harne & Co., Pittsburg Dry Goods Company of Pittsburg, and representatives of houses in St. Joseph, Kansas City, Omaha, Cincinnati, Louisville, New-Orleans, Minneapolis, Detroit, St. Paul, Atlanta, Buffalo, Richmond, Rochester, Bangor, Columbus, Indianapolis, San Francisco, and many other cities.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS

Report of Contributions from Dry Goods Merchants.

A. W. Kingman, Treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports collections to date as follows:

Deering, Milliken & Co.	$100
Faulkner, Page & Co.	100
W. L. Strong & Co.	100
Coffin, Attemus & Co.	100
Lawrence & Co.	100
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	100
Dana, Tucker & Co.	100
Joseph T. Low & Co.	100
A. D. Juillia.d & Co.	100
W. H. Langley & Co.	100
Lawrence, Taylor & Co.	100
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100
Clarence Whitman & Co.	100
William Ewart & Son.	100
James Talcott.	100
Catlin & Co.	100
Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co.	100
P. Van Volkenburgh & Co.	100
M. C. D. Borden.	100
J. H. White & Co.	100
William Iselin & Co.	100
The Coats Thread Company.	100
William Oppenhym & Co.	100
George A. Clark & Brother.	100
Fred Butterfield & Co.	100
Cheney Brothers.	100
Harding, Whitman & Co.	100
Joy, Langdon & Co.	100
William Simpson, Son & Co.	100
J. Jaffray & Sons.	50
J. H. Lane & Co.	50
O. H. Simpson & Co.	50
Townsend & Yale.	50
Thomas Potter, Son & Co.	50
Creighton & Burch.	50
Passavant & Co.	50
C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	50
Weed & Brother.	50
W. G. Hitchcock & Co.	50
Scheffer, Schramm & Vogel.	50
Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.	50
Cone Export and Commission Company.	50
F. Vietor & Achells.	50
Einstein, Woiff & Co.	50
The Barbour Brothers Company.	50
Greef & Co.	50
Lesberg & Busch.	25
W. S. Badger & Co.	25
W. L. Wellington.	25
H. J. Libby & Co.	25
Porter Brothers & Co.	25
Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co.	25

Hospital Sunday falls on Sunday after next, and all the churches in the city have been asked to take up special collections.

NO CLUE TO WILSON BROWN'S ASSAILANT

White Plains People Complain of the Way Tramps Are Released.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Wilson Brown, Jr., who was knocked insensible by a footpad when near his home, on Hamilton Avenue, Monday night, was still considered in a serious condition to-day. His doctors say he is not out of danger. He received a hard blow on the back of his head which may have the worst results. It is feared, even if he recovers, that he will be deaf in at least one ear.

The authorities have no trace of the assailant, and, if any arrests are made, Mr. Brown could identify none, as he did not see the man. Since the assault several persons have related how they saw a tall man acting in a suspicious manner in the vicinity, but that is all.

Two men were arrested in Port Chester on suspicion that they might have had something to do with the assault. The District Attorney, after questioning them, came to the conclusion that they knew nothing about it.

There is general complaint that the men who are discharged from the county jail are not made to leave town as soon as discharged. They are generally tramps or a rough element. They come out of the jail without any money to get out of town, and have to get away as best they can.

MR. SCOTT TO GO ABROAD.

A Large New-York Firm to Extend Its Business into Foreign Countries.

Announcement was made yesterday of a plan arranged by Messrs. Scott & Bowne of 415 Pearl Street, manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, by which Mr. S. W. Bowne will take sole charge of the business in North and South America, while Mr. Alfred B. Scott will have sole charge of foreign countries controlled by the London house. The reason assigned for this move is the necessity of one partner locating abroad.

Mr. Bowne, when interviewed yesterday, said: "This new arrangement is largely the result of our growing European interests. We are incorporated in London under the name of Scott & Bowne, Limited. London controls all countries except North and South America. My partner, Mr. Scott, has practically managed the foreign house for several years, and those interests have grown so rapidly that it is essential, for the success of the business, that one of us should give his personal attention to the management of the London house. Of course it naturally devolved upon Mr. Scott to take the management of that end of the business.

"Another reason for Mr. Scott's going abroad is that the illness of a member of his family makes it advisable that his family should live on the other side. There will be no radical change in the management of our business, except that Mr. Scott will look after the other side and I will attend to North and South America."

Mr. Scott, when seen later at the Scott & Bowne Building, said: "I guess that Mr. Bowne has told you everything. It is really necessary that one of us should devote his time to foreign countries. When we started our foreign business we had no idea that it would develop as it has, although we always believed that Scott's Emulsion would have a great future. The business of the last few years, however, has convinced both Mr. Bowne and myself that the preparation is still in its infancy, both here and abroad. I shall not personally participate in the details of the American business, but I shall come over every year to consult with my partner about the general policy. The new arrangement will be a great convenience to both of us, and will not necessitate one of us crossing the ocean at all seasons of the year whether he wants to or not."

"Who will attend to the advertising in this country? That has been your department, has it not?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Scott, "I have had charge of the advertising, but I shall have nothing to say about it in future. Mr. Bowne will be the active manager of this side, and will attend to the advertising, while I will limit myself solely to expressing my views and conferring with him about the general policy, without regard to details. I suppose that Mr. Bowne will suspend the making of further contracts pending the adjustment of our new policy and assumption by him of additional duties necessary under the new arrangement."

"When will you go abroad?"

"Not for several months yet. It will take me some time to get my personal affairs in shape to leave. You can say, however," added Mr. Scott, jocularly, "that I have resigned my position as advertising manager, and shall see no more advertising solicitors."

EMBARGO ON AMERICAN MEAT

Western Producers Anxious that Something Should Be Done to Placate the German Empire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Ex-Director General George R. Davis of the World's Fair, one of a sub-committee appointed by the National Live Stock Exchange at a recent meeting at St. Louis, has had interviews with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture and with the leaders in both Houses of Congress, with a view to seeing if something could not be done to relieve the German embargo on American meat products.

It was, of course, recognized that the first step toward that end must be the repeal by the United States Congress of the discriminating duty imposed upon German beet sugar by the new tariff law. All those whom Col. Davis consulted frankly confessed their apprehension that any bill introduced for that purpose would be so loaded down with amendments as to make its passage extremely difficult, but assurances were given that some efforts would be made to bring about the desired legislation after the holidays. The question is represented by the Western men as being a very serious one, and the suggested retaliation under the law of 1890 does not by any means "fit the case," as they view it.

Ten million dollars' worth of canned goods alone were shipped from the United States to German markets last year, much of them going by way of England. The entire trade imperiled by the action of Germany, which is being followed by other countries, amounts to nearly $150,000,000 a year. This vast commerce, as well as the trade in fresh meats and live stock, is in danger of being transferred to Australia, and will be according to the Western men's belief, if remedial action should be delayed for a year or longer. They have information that ten large freight steamers are already in course of construction for the Australian meat traffic. Hence their urgency in asking that the violation of our treaty obligations with Germany contained in the sugar schedule of the new tariff law be immediately righted.

SUPPOSED VICTIM OF A MURDER IS ALIVE

He Confronts His Father While the Latter Is Arranging for a Funeral.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—George H. Barbour, who was supposed to have been murdered near Pana, Ill., proves to be alive.

The body found naked near the railroad tracks at Pana several days ago was sent to this city last night, and preparations were being made by the Barbour family for the funeral. At noon to-day William M. Barbour, the father of George, was in the undertaking establishment where the body lay. "There is no doubt," he said, "as to the identity of my son. There he lies, cold in death. I cannot be mistaken. The scar is on the back of his head, there is a vaccination mark on his arm that I know well was there, and everything else answers to his description. His hair may seem changed in death, but that face is too dear to me not to recognize it, even though the lips cannot speak to me and the dear eyes cannot look into mine."

While Barbour was speaking, the boy who was supposed to have been murdered walked into the place. Father and son were clasped in each other's embrace for a moment and then they left, the boy refusing to stop to say anything until he had seen his mother and had quieted her fears.

One man has already narrowly escaped lynching on suspicion of being the murderer and several others are being closely watched. A dispatch from Pana says that Commings, the supposed murderer, has been released. The officers will not give out anything further than that they will have the real murderer within forty-eight hours.

The body of the boy was this afternoon identified as that of Arthur L. Binnion of Vernon, Ill. His father is here, and the body will be taken back from Chicago.

PEPPER FUMES DISPERSED HIS AUDIENCE

Mr. Clark's Hearers in New-Rochelle Had Violent Fits of Sneezing.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Charles H. Clark, who recently had a little difficulty in connection with the Murphy temperance crusade in Mount Vernon, which led to his arrest, was delivering a lecture in the Town Hall here last evening, when some one who apparently had a grudge against Clark placed some cayenne pepper in the heater. The fumes ascended to the hall and set the audience sneezing so violently that most of the people rushed to the exit.

In the scramble to get down the stairs leading to the street many received slight injuries.

Those who did not know what was the matter, and seeing the people rushing from the hall, and then hearing that it was full of smoke, thought the building was on fire. Some suggested to ring the fire alarm, but that was not done.

Mr. Clark, upon investigating in the basement, found a fireman's badge lying near the furnace, and a package of pepper, which had caused his meeting's precipitous adjournment. The badge was found to belong to Fireman Augustus Smith of Relief Engine Company, who says he lost it.

There were a number of prisoners in the lock-up, and also many tramps in for a night's lodging. They had a violent attack of sneezing, and some were nearly suffocated. The prisoners were locked up in another building and guarded until the fumes of the pepper had been driven from the Town Hall.

Steamer San Marcos Towed to Port.

The steamer San Marcos of the Mallory Line, which sailed from Key West for this port on Dec. 11 and put into the Virginia Capes with a disabled thrust shaft, arrived here yesterday morning in tow of the tugs Edgar F. and L. Luckenbach.

The San Marcos broke down on Dec. 13, when off Point Lookout, and proceeded for a time under reduced steam pressure. She was soon compelled to set her sails, as the machinery became unmanageable. While heading for the Capes under sail the steamer Old Dominion came up with her and towed her to Hampton Roads, where she anchored and awaited the Luckenbach tugs. She is heavily laden with bale cotton.

Brisk Bidding for Unclaimed Goods.

The sale of unclaimed goods at the Barge Office drew about 400 buyers yesterday. There was brisk bidding for many of the articles, and the Government got $4,213.95 in all.

Several Chinamen were on hand with brokers, to bid on opium. They secured forty-one cans, appraised at $300, for $148, and sixty cans, appraised at $475, for $208.

A pearl necklace, appraised at $200, was sold for $50; a pair of diamond earrings, weighing four karats and appraised at $415, brought $305; a woman's fur coat, valued at $200, was sold for $66.

Speakers for New-England Dinner.

The eighty-ninth annual dinner of the New-England Society will be held at Sherry's Saturday night. This is the toast list: "Forefathers' Day," the Rev. Henry A. Stimson; "To the Memory of Luther Prescott Hubbard," James C. Carter; "The Puritan Leaven in American Character," Charles A. Boutelle; "The Puritan and the Cavalier," Henry Watterson; "Plymouth Rock, or the Puritan Foundation," the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles, and "The Pilgrim of To-day," John Dalzell.

TO THE BRAZILIAN NATION

Inaugural Address of President Prudente de Moraes.

PLEDGES HIMSELF TO HIS COUNTRY

For a Government of Peace and Order of Liberty and Progress, Under the Dominion of Justice and Law.

Following is the inaugural address of Senhor Prudente de Moraes, the new President of the Brazilian Republic, delivered on Nov. 15:

In obedience to the will of the national sovereignty solemnly proclaimed in the election of the 1st of March, I assume today the Presidency of the republic. In accepting this high office, which I did not seek because I considered it far above my ability, particularly in the present state of affairs, I yield to an imperious and patriotic duty, and will spare no effort or sacrifice to merit this extraordinary proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, manifested so unequivocally in the most notable electoral event of the national life.

It behooves me at this time to declare to the nation the principles and rules which will guide me in the discharge of the honorable and difficult mission which has been intrusted to me. The period of existence which the Brazilian Republic completes to-day has been one of almost constant struggles with adversaries of every kind, who, for its destruction, have employed all possible means. As a single illustration of that period of destructive dissensions and strife, I recall with bitterness of spirit the revolt of the 6th of September of last year.

That revolt, which was the most violent shock that could be felt by the form of government proclaimed on the 15th of November, 1889—began under the pretext of defending the Constitution of the republic and of freeing the country from the yoke of what was declared to be a military dictatorship—gathered under its banner all the elements hostile to order and the public peace, and ended by becoming a formidable movement, attacking the national institutions under the standard of the restoration of the monarchy.

But, for the very reason that this tremendous struggle was organized by a union of all its enemies, the victory of the republic was decisive proof of the stability of the new institutions, defended as they were by the courage, perseverance, and devotion of the illustrious chief of the State, ably assisted by the land and naval forces—loyal to the Constitution on the 6th of September, 1893, as on the 23d of November, 1891—by the enthusiastic concourse of the youth of the schools, the National Guard, the patriotic volunteers, the police force, and the unanimous support of the States of the Union.

That revolt, which, during so many months, by exciting fratricidal strife in the place of peace and industry, disturbed the national life and caused enormous evils—inflicting great losses on property, public and private—has, nevertheless, produced the great benefit of convincing even the most incredulous that the republican form of government, as expressed in the Constitution of the 24th of February, is undoubtedly that which is to govern forever destinies of Brazil; because it is, in its admirable mechanism, the surest guarantee of permanent harmony between the national unity and the vitality and expansion of the local forces. The republic is, then, firmly seated in the national conscience, so deeply rooted that it can never hereafter be shaken.

While the monarchy, in spite of having ruled the country with its policy of centralization for seventy years, fell without the least resistance, the republic, despite its short and disturbed existence, defended itself heroically, and put down the powerful revolt of the restoration, supported by the national opinion, manifested in the unanimous support of the States, which, after their experience of the beneficent effects of self-government given them by the new régime, would never consent to return to the condition of helpless provinces, hampered in their development by the shackles of centralization. The adversaries of the new institutions must be now undeceived. Moored by the strong anchor of federation, the republic will resist all the storms which may be let loose against it, however strong and violent.

The constant agitations which in the first half decade have disturbed the life of the republic have caused no surprise; they were foreseen as the consequences of the revolution of the 15th of November. Revolutions which radically change a nation's form of government cannot take place without the new institutions which they create being exposed, in their infancy, to resistance and attacks from the interests injured by them, and which impede the regular operation of the new form of government. And this is what has happened in Brazil. Fortunately, thanks to the patriotic attitude and energy of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, aided by a great majority of the nation, the troublous period appears to be ended and the time of proclamations and revolts seems to have passed away.

In the present situation patriotism demands that all Brazilians, and especially those invested with the public powers, should devote all their efforts to making the republic what it ought to be—a government of peace and order, of liberty and progress, under the dominion of justice and law. This is the ardent aspiration of the nation expressed in the election of the 1st of March, because in this way only will it be possible to repair, though it may be slowly, the losses that the country has suffered.

Within the sphere of my constitutional powers, I shall spare no effort to accomplish the realization of this hope, guided by the following rules and principles:

The faithful observance of the free and democratic form of government adopted in the Constitution of the 24th of February, strengthening and upholding with scrupulous care the autonomy of the States, in harmony with the national sovereignty and the independent and mutual respect of the powers set up as organs of that sovereignty.

Respect for the exercise of all constitutional liberties and guarantees, maintaining concurrently and energetically obedience to the law and the prestige of the constituted authorities, as conditions necessary to the maintenance of order and progress.

The administration of the public funds with the utmost care in the collection and employment of the revenues, and with the severest and most persevering economy reducing the expenditures to balance with the receipts, and thus extinguishing the deficit in the budget.

Prudentially in the payment of the successive debts, which for many years handed down from generation to generation, as an ever-increasing inheritance, have become a heavy burden; and the gradual redemption of the credit currency, so as to raise it from its present state of depreciation.

Encouragement to private enterprise in the development of agriculture and manufactures, and the introduction of immigrants, to explore the inexhaustible riches of our vast territory, peopling it with their numbers and rendering it fertile with their toil.

Complete guarantees for full liberty of suffrage, the fundamental basis of a representative democracy.

The maintenance of order and quiet in the interior and of peace with foreign nations, without sacrifice of our dignity or our rights, and cultivating and extending our relations with friendly nations.

In obedience to this programme I hope to contribute my part to the welfare and happiness of our country. I recognize and do not underestimate the difficulties of every kind with which I shall have to contend in the discharge of my arduous mission, and I should lose courage did I not feel myself supported by the nation, and did I not feel that I can rely on the patriotic co-operation of the most illustrious and able of my fellow-citizens.

As was easy to foresee, the unhappy events to which I have alluded, shaking and deeply disturbing the national life for so many months, have worked great injury to our political and financial condition. The seeds of insubordination and anarchy have been widely sown, and the expenses of the Treasury have been greatly increased by the extraordinary expenditures which became necessary.

But, with the re-establishment of peace on a solid basis, the maintenance of order in the country through respect for the law and the lawful authorities, the restoration of confidence in capital and labor for the development of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and a strict and economical administration of the public funds, the inexhaustible resources of our fertile soil will gradually relieve the Treasury from the weight of its present burden, and raise in a corresponding degree the value of our national currency and our credit abroad. This is the road which will lead us safely to the position of prosperity and greatness to which our country is destined.

The Government, which to-day begins its painful journey along that path, relying on the support of the nation, will never depart from it, guided solely and surely by justice and the law toward its single goal—the happiness of the country.

Workingman's Mayor for Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 19.—Ex-Mayor Alexander McMicken defeated ex-Alderman Thomas Gilroy for Mayor of Winnipeg yesterday by forty-two majority. McMicken was the workingmen's candidate, while Gilroy was that of the capitalists.

GOVERNOR-ELECT MORTON'S SECRETARIES

Selden E. Marvin of Albany to Look After Military Matters.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Word has been received here of the appointment by Governor-elect Morton of Selden E. Marvin, Jr., of this city as his military secretary. Mr. Marvin is a nephew of Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Mrs. Erastus Corning, and of Senator Amasa J. Parker of this city.

Ashley W. Cole, who it is generally believed will act as Governor-elect Morton's private secretary after January, was at the Executive Chamber to-day, and was, by Col. Williams, made acquainted with the routine of the department.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Earnwood, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca;") at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para;") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam;") at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana;") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1 PM for Greytown and Bocas del Toro, per steamship Washington, (letters for Bluefields must be directed "per Washington;") at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie;") at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca;") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam;") at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia;") at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Colombia, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao, (letters must be directed "per Maracaibo;") at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes after the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Short Holiday Vacations
FOR BUSY PEOPLE

TO
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,
AND
WASHINGTON, D. C.

700 Miles of Ocean Travel
on the beautiful new steamships of the
Old Dominion Line

Affording Rest and Recreation.

Tickets include all expenses.

Send for particulars.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26, North River, New-York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M. | Campania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.
Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM. | Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
Etruria..... Jan. 5, noon | Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 AM.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. | *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 AM. | *Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN BY specially-chartered steamer Friesland, Feb. 6th, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; seven days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-United States Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants. Thirty excursions to Europe. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y., Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania & Erie R.R., &c.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM. New-York, Jan. 2, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Friesland, Dec. 26, 5 A.M. Pennland, Jan. 2, 8 A.M.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Pointe, Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé, Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon, Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC..... Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING..... Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..... Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC..... Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU..... Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 10, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Naps., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2